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Fruit

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OUTLOOK & SITUATION

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Summary

Supplies of fresh summer fruit will be substantially larger than last year, but overall fruit prices will be higher as well. If July 1 forecasts are realized, summer production of noncitrus fruit (excluding dried prunes) will be almost 9 percent above last year, due mainly to larger crops of tart cherries, peaches, and California grapes and plums. Even with large production, prices may remain firm because demand is good and stocks of most canned fruit are at their lowest levels in many years. Sharply reduced orange supplies will also support higher fruit prices this summer.

The U.S. peach crop is forecast at 2.5 billion pounds, 40 percent more than last year. Indicated freestone production is up 33 percent, with the nine Southern States expected to harvest two and a half times their small 1983 crop. The California clingstone peach crop, used mostly for canning, will likely be 53 percent larger.

The pear and nectarine crops will be down. However, California's plum output is forecast at an alltime high, and its grape harvest is projected 3 percent larger. A 30-percent larger apricot crop is also expected. Tart cherry production will be almost twice as large as last year, primarily reflecting a good Michigan crop, but sweet cherries may be up only 1 percent.

As of July 1, the citrus crop was estimated at 10.8 million tons, 21 percent below 1982/83, with reductions in all citrus types. Remaining unharvested supplies of oranges were down sharply from last season, but those of grapefruit and lemons were up.

The reduced Florida orange crop, combined with lower juice yield, caused a considerably smaller pack of frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ). Even with sharply increased imports, the smaller pack and carryin stocks will hold total supplies well below last season. Following Florida's December freeze, canners raised f.o.b. prices of FCOJ several times to a record high of \$5.04 a dozen 6-ounce cans, compared with \$3.95 a year earlier. Due to good consumer demand, movement is running moderately above last season and has helped to firm prices. Carryout at the end of 1983/84 is expected to be well below last season.

During the first half of 1984, the index of grower prices for all fruit averaged 16 percent above 1983. In June, the index climbed 60 percent over a year earlier with higher prices for citrus and apples dominating the increase. Retail fruit prices have also advanced steadily, reflecting reduced supplies and rising demand. Fresh fruit prices may rise at a slower pace this summer because of bigger crops, but substantially reduced supplies of oranges, FCOJ, and canned fruit will keep retail prices of both fresh and processed fruit above a year earlier.

In response to lower stocks and higher prices, shipments of most canned fruit have been slack. Stocks are extremely low because of the reduced 1983 pack. Consequently, supplies are expected to remain tight during the 1984/85 marketing year even though more fruit is likely to be canned this year. Tight supplies will keep prices firm.

The larger tart cherry crop will boost the supply of frozen fruit despite smaller carryover stocks. Supplies of frozen strawberries will be relatively large even with a smaller pack in prospect. Overall, supplies of frozen fruit and berries will be adequate to ample during 1984/85, which could cause prices to weaken.

With plentiful supplies, the Bureau of Labor Statistics' producer price for raisins has been moderately lower than a year ago. The prospective larger California grape crop will again boost supplies, so wholesale raisin prices will be reduced. Despite a smaller California prune crop, supplies will be adequate for market demand. Prices are not expected to strengthen appreciably.

Per capita fruit consumption in 1983 is estimated at 236.1 pounds (fresh weight equivalent), 19.2 pounds, or 9 percent, above 1982. The increase is shared by both citrus and noncitrus fruits. Consumption of fresh and processed citrus, mainly fresh oranges and FCOJ, showed good gains, reflecting increased supplies and lower prices. Consumption of fresh noncitrus fruit rose only slightly with most kinds posting gains. However, increased prices prompted Americans to eat fewer bananas, the leading fresh fruit. Based on good gains in canned apple juice, per capita consumption of processed noncitrus fruit rose moderately. In contrast, consumption of both canned and dried fruits declined slightly, while use of frozen fruit remained unchanged.

GENERAL PRICE OUTLOOK

Reflecting reduced supplies of citrus and rising demand, fruit prices received by growers have advanced since last March. The June index of grower prices for fresh and processing fruit, at 202 (1977 = 100), rose 25 percent from May to nearly 60 percent above a year earlier. Higher prices for citrus and apples continued to dominate the increase. Because orange supplies will remain small, fruit prices are expected to stay firm through the summer, even with larger summer fruit production.

The retail price index of fresh fruit has steadily increased this year, reaching 315.2 in May, up 5 percent from a year earlier. Moderately to substantially higher prices were recorded for most fruit. Retail prices may rise at a slower pace during the summer because of bigger crops, but sharply reduced supplies of oranges will keep retail prices above a year ago.

Because most canned fruit is in tight supply, producer prices have been moderately to substantially above a year earlier. The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) June producer price index for canned fruit, at 271.0, was 9 percent higher than a year ago. In response to lower stocks and higher prices, shipments of most canned fruit have been slack. Nevertheless, carryover stocks of most canned fruit have reached the lowest levels in many years because of the reduced 1983 pack. Although more canned fruits will likely be packed this year, supplies are expected to remain small, which will keep prices firm.

Wholesale prices of FCOJ have been strong and will remain so through 1983/84 and possibly beyond, depending upon the damage to Florida's citrus trees by the December freeze. However, wholesale prices of raisins are moderately lower than a year earlier. The BLS June producer price index for dried fruit stood at 380.9, 3 percent below last year.

Table 1.—Index of annual and quarterly prices received by growers for fresh and processing fruit, 1981-84

Year	Annual	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
1977=100					
1981	130	119	123	135	142
1982	175	137	151	248	164
1983	126	129	128	127	122
1984		129	166	¹ 202	

¹One-month figure.

SOURCE: Agricultural Prices, SRS, USDA.

Table 2.—Annual and quarterly consumer price indexes for fresh fruit, 1981-84

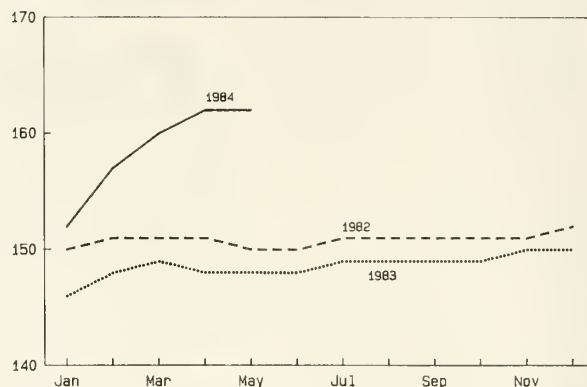
Year	Annual	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
1967=100					
1981	278	256	276	302	279
1982	309	289	322	333	293
1983	296	274	301	324	285
1984		295	¹ 310		

¹Two-month average.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

Processed Fruit: BLS Consumer Price Index

December 1977=100



Ample supplies of most fruit and berries in cold storage, combined with the prospective larger crops, will keep prices of frozen fruit weak during the 1984/85 marketing season. Frozen strawberry supplies will be relatively large because of rising imports from Mexico and increased carryin stocks, even though this season's domestic pack is expected to be smaller. Field prices for California strawberries for freezing have been offered at 15 to 19 cents a pound, down from 34 cents last year. Prices of frozen tart cherries will also fall sharply with significantly increased output in prospect.

Retail prices of canned fruit and FCOJ have been strong. The BLS index of retail prices of processed fruit continued to advance in May, reaching 162.1, up 8 percent from last year. Retail prices are likely to remain firm because supplies will be small during 1984/85.

NONCITRUS

Supplies of summer fruit for the fresh market will be substantially larger than last year. If July 1 forecasts are realized, this summer's production of early harvested noncitrus fruit (excluding dried prunes) will be about 9 percent above last season. Larger crops of California grapes and plums, peaches, and tart cherries will contribute to the increase. Nonetheless, prospective supplies are not large enough to cause widespread price breaks this year because demand is good and stocks of most canned fruit are low.

Apricots

Crops Increase Sharply

If current prospects are realized, the 1984 U.S. apricot crop will total 124,000 tons, 30 percent more than last year and 9 percent above 1982. In California, the forecast is 120,000 tons, 32 percent higher than last season and 8 percent above 1982. During the winter, a lack of chilling hours in California reduced yield potential, but the extremely warm, dry spring brought in a second bloom that aided the crop tremendously. The Washington crop of 3,200 tons will likely be 19 percent above last season.

A small amount of the California crop was harvested in late May for the fresh market only. Harvest should be completed by the third week of July. Most of the crop,

Table 3.—U.S. production of selected fruits, 1982, 1983, and indicated 1984

Crops	1982	1983	1984
	1,000 tons		
Apricots	114	95	124
Cherries, sweet	156	180	181
Cherries, tart	155	77	154
California grapes	6,076	4,907	5,060
Nectarines	178	186	170
Peaches	1,147	895	1,251
Bartlett Pears (West Coast)	525	463	411
California plums	118	158	210
Total	8,469	6,961	7,561
California prunes (dried basis)	126	145	140

SOURCE: Crop Production, SRS, USDA.

as usual, will be processed. Only 7 percent of the California crop was sold fresh in 1983, versus all the Utah and Washington crops. The total pack of canned apricots will be larger than last season, but sharply reduced carryin stocks at the beginning of the season will limit supply during 1984/85. Thus, prices are expected to remain high through the season.

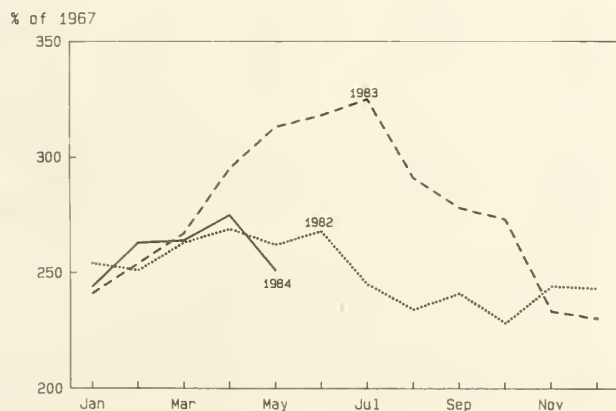
The field price for canning apricots has been negotiated by the Apricot Producers of California at \$270 a ton for Tiltons and Blenheims, with a 5-percent increase on Modesto variety apricots and a 10-percent premium on Pattersons. These are the same prices that were in effect for the 1983 crop.

Bananas

Significantly Larger Imports

Total U.S. imports of bananas through the first 5 months of 1984, at 1.19 million metric tons, were 14 percent above a year ago. Colombian exports increased the most—45 percent—to 219,557 metric tons. So far, Costa Rica has replaced Honduras as our leading supplier with exports totaling 285,175 metric tons, up 27 percent from a year ago. Ecuador, the second largest exporter, also showed a sharp increase. The three countries now account for almost two-thirds of total U.S. imports.

Bananas: BLS Consumer Price Index



Imports from Nicaragua, although relatively small, are more than four times larger than a year ago. On the other hand, imports from both Honduras and Guatemala declined moderately to sharply because of hurricane damage a year ago.

In response to the increased imports, producer prices of bananas have been below a year earlier since April. The BLS June producer price averaged \$8.33 a 40-lb. box, down 11 percent from a year ago. Retail prices in May were also below last year. With relatively large supplies of fresh summer fruit, banana prices are likely to weaken further.

Cherries

Tart Cherries in Good Supply

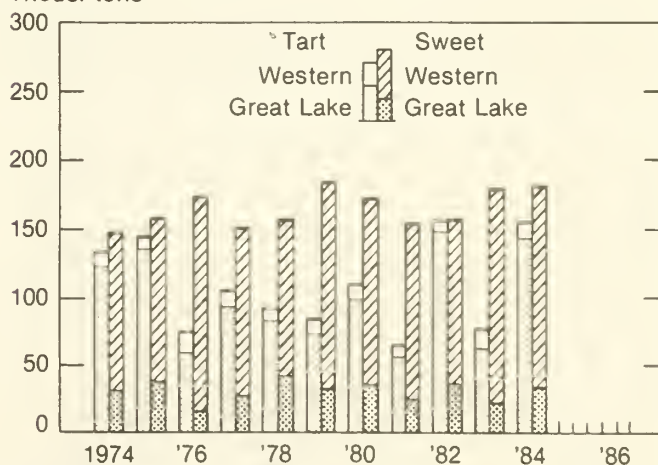
The 1984 tart cherry production is forecast at 308 million pounds, almost twice as large as last year's short crop, but 1 percent less than in 1982. The Great Lake States expect to harvest 288 million pounds, more than double last year, but 3 percent less than 1982.

The Michigan crop, which escaped a spring freeze, is projected at 240 million pounds, up sharply from the 87-million-pound freeze-damaged crop of 1983, but 8 percent less than the large crop of 1982. This would account for 78 percent of total tart cherry production, compared with 56 percent a year earlier. The large crop also reflects an increased number of bearing-age trees, as trees planted in the late 1970's begin to produce. New York's production continues to climb—estimated at 28 million pounds, up 22 and 33 percent from 1982 and 1983, respectively. Pennsylvania tart cherry production is estimated at 8.9 million pounds, up 5 percent from 1983. Weather conditions have been generally good despite the cold, wet spring that got the crop off to a slow start. The Wisconsin crop forecast, at 11 million pounds, is almost two and a half times greater than the freeze-reduced crop of 1983.

Tart cherry production in Colorado, Oregon, and Utah is forecast at 19.9 million pounds, down 37 percent from

U.S. Cherry Production

Thous. tons



USDA

Neg. ERS 637-84(7)

Table 4.—Cherries: Production by type and State, 1982, 1983, and indicated 1984¹

State	Sweet			Tart			All varieties		
	1982	1983	1984	1982	1983	1984	1982	1983	1984
<i>Tons</i>									
Great Lake States:									
New York	3,500	3,200	2,800	10,500	11,500	14,000	14,000	14,700	16,800
Pennsylvania	600	800	900	2,750	4,250	4,450	3,350	5,050	5,350
Michigan	31,000	18,000	30,000	130,000	43,500	120,000	161,000	61,500	150,000
Wisconsin	—	—	—	5,000	2,250	5,500	5,000	2,250	5,500
Subtotal	35,100	22,000	33,700	148,250	61,500	143,950	183,350	83,500	177,650
Western States:									
Montana	3,400	1,800	2,100	—	—	—	3,400	1,800	2,100
Idaho	2,700	2,200	2,600	—	—	—	2,700	2,200	2,600
Colorado	—	—	—	200	800	700	200	800	700
Utah	2,100	4,400	4,200	4,500	12,000	8,000	6,600	16,400	12,200
Washington	66,000	89,000	65,000	—	—	—	66,000	89,000	65,000
Oregon	35,000	45,000	37,000	2,500	3,000	1,250	37,500	48,000	38,250
California	11,400	15,300	36,000	—	—	—	11,400	15,300	36,000
Subtotal	120,600	157,700	146,900	7,200	15,800	9,950	127,800	173,500	156,850
Total	155,700	179,700	180,600	155,450	77,300	153,900	311,150	257,000	334,500

¹Includes unharvested production and harvested not sold, (tons): Total sweet, 1982-21,990; 1983-12,435; Total tart (tons), 1982-33,000; 1983-500.

SOURCE: Crop Production, SRS, USDA.

1983 but 38 percent above 1982. Adverse weather reduced bloom and set in Oregon and Utah. Utah and Colorado had damaging spring freezes.

The USDA has approved the Cherry Administrative Board's recommendation that 15 percent of the 1984 tart cherry supply in the regulated areas be placed into the reserve pool.

Several processors have announced that they will pay 26 cents a pound for tart cherries at the 92 grade score. Even though stocks of both canned and frozen tart cherries are down considerably from year-earlier levels, total supplies will be plentiful during the 1984/85 marketing season. Thus, with lower base prices for raw material and the prospective larger supplies, prices of frozen cherries will weaken this season.

Sweet Cherries Up Slightly

A sweet cherry crop of 180,600 tons was forecast for the United States in 1984, 1 percent more than last year and 16 percent more than 1982. The forecast for the Great Lakes Region is up 53 percent, in contrast to a 7-percent drop in the Western States.

The Michigan crop is forecast at 30,000 tons, up 67 percent from 1983. A cold, wet, windy spring produced less than ideal pollination conditions, but the crop escaped a damaging freeze. Pennsylvania's crop is expected to be 900 tons, 13 percent more than last year. The California crop is forecast at 36,000 tons, more than twice as large as 1983, but New York's crop will be 2,800 tons, down 12 percent.

Shipments of sweet cherries were well below last year's levels, primarily reflecting the smaller Washington crop. However, a large proportion of the crop is still likely to be marketed fresh this year. Smaller crops from Oregon and Washington will reduce processing use. However,

with larger stocks of both canned and frozen sweet cherries, total supplies are likely to be adequate for this marketing season.

Grapes

Slightly More California Grapes

The first forecast of the California grape crop, at 5.06 million tons, is up 3 percent from last year, but 17 percent below the record high in 1982. Raisin-type grape production is projected at 2.6 million tons, up 3 percent from 1983, but 15 percent below 1982. Warm weather has slowed berry growth, but maturity is still 10 days to 2 weeks ahead of normal. Bunch counts are reported to be better than average.

The California wine-type grape forecast, at 2 million tons, is up 6 percent from 1983, but 17 percent less than 1982. Crop development is 1 to 2 weeks ahead of normal. The forecast for table-type grapes is 460,000 tons, down 7 percent from 1983 and 25 percent less than 1982.

Harvest of table grapes started in the Coachella Valley in early May, where quality has been good and demand is strong. Shipments of table grapes through the end of June were 35 percent ahead of last year's pace. Opening f.o.b. prices for both Flame and Thompson seedless were well above year-earlier levels. In early July, f.o.b. prices for Thompson Seedless grapes at Coachella Valley were quoted at \$15.00 for a 22-pound lug, compared with \$12.00 a year ago. Prices are likely to drop as the season progresses.

California Grape Acreage Increases

Continuing an upward trend, California grape area rose 1 percent during the 1983 crop year to an estimated 746,079 acres. The increase is shared by all three types.

However, a 4-percent increase in bearing acreage is entirely responsible, while the nonbearing acreage is down 14 percent. Of the total acres, 644,513 are estimated as bearing and 101,566 as nonbearing.

Wine-type grapes accounted for 363,747 acres, or 48.7 percent of the total. The increase is due to a 3.2-percent expansion in bearing acreage to 300,644, while nonbearing acreage declined 13 percent. Raisin-type varieties claimed 292,324 acres, or 39.1 percent of the total, with a slight increase over a year ago. All of this expansion was in bearing acreage, which rose 4.2 percent. Table-type varieties totaled 90,008 acres, or 12 percent of the total, with increases in both bearing and nonbearing acreage.

Total plantings in 1983 are estimated at 21,398 acres, down 42 percent from 1982. The 3,400 acres planted to French Colombard were the most planted to any variety in 1983. Plantings of Flame Seedless were second with 3,288 acres, followed by Thompson Seedless with 2,926, Chenin Blanc with 2,024, Chardonnay with 1,393, and Grenache with 1,258. White grapes continue to dominate new plantings of wine varieties with 8,728 acres, or 77 percent of the 1983 total.

Continued Large Wine Shipments in 1983

A good economy and lower prices resulted in rising demand for wine. During 1983, 528.7 million gallons of wine were distributed in the United States, up 2.9 percent from 1982. Of the total, 397.7 million gallons were domestic wine, up 1.5 percent, while foreign imports were up 7.3 percent, continuing a steady rise. The increase in imports is partially attributed to the strong U.S. dollar, which makes foreign wines cost less. Consequently, imports accounted for 24.8 percent of total wine shipments in 1983, compared with 23.8 percent a year earlier.

Table 5.—Wine: Inventories in California, other States, and United States¹

Area and type of wine	March 31		
	1984 ³	1983 ⁴	1982 ⁴
	1,000 gallons		
California:			
Table	476,609	523,976	429,237
Dessert	41,650	40,389	45,440
Other	21,043	24,933	17,249
Total	539,302	589,298	491,926
Other States:			
Table	39,092	34,058	30,525
Dessert	9,085	9,939	10,543
Other	4,649	4,329	4,580
Total	52,826	48,326	45,648
United States ² :			
Table	515,700	558,034	459,762
Dessert	50,735	56,328	55,983
Other	25,692	23,261	21,829
Total	592,127	637,623	537,574

¹Inventories in bonded wineries and wine cellars. Excludes standard wine produced as distilling material. ²Sum of components is not equal to total in all cases as a result of rounding individual figures. ³Preliminary. ⁴Sum of figures for California and Other States may not equal U.S. totals because U.S. totals are revised figures, which are not available for individual States.

SOURCE: Wine Institute's Economic Research Department from reports of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms.

er. Table wine sales continued to lead the market, but the sales growth slowed to only 1.7 percent over a year ago. The biggest percentage growth was recorded by other special natural (flavored) wine with more than 10 percent alcohol, up 17.6 percent. Sales of sparkling wine rose 15.9 percent.

Because of the strong U.S. dollar, U.S. wine exports continued to decline in 1983. Around 7.6 million gallons were exported, down 16 percent. The export value amounted to \$32 million, also off 16 percent.

During the first 4 months of 1984, shipments of California wines totaled 114 million gallons, up slightly from a year ago. In response to the slower rate of increase in shipments, large inventories, and lower cost of imported wine, prices have generally been below a year earlier. The BLS May consumer price index for all wine, at 239.3 (1967 = 100), was 7.6 percent below last year. Large supplies of foreign wine and stable demand should keep prices steady. As of March 31, wine inventories were 592 million gallons, down 7 percent from a year earlier, but 10 percent above 1982.

Raisin Shipments Improved

The raisin carryover at the end of the current marketing season is likely to be well above last year even though shipments have been moderately larger than a year ago. According to the Raisin Administrative Committee, shipments of all varieties through May 31 totaled 208,858 tons, up 7 percent from a year earlier with increases for both domestic and export markets. The export incentive program and the advertising campaign in Western Europe have strengthened our markets there. So far this season, Japan, our leading customer, has purchased a significantly smaller quantity of raisins. European markets will continue to be competitive because supplies from Australia and South Africa during the upcoming season will still be relatively large, even with the prospective smaller grape crops in those countries.

Reflecting larger supplies, wholesale prices for raisins have been moderately below a year ago. Larger stocks, combined with an expected larger pack, will reduce prices.

Nectarines

This year's nectarine crop, which is developing well with good size and quality, may be down 9 percent from last year. Bearing acreage rose from 22,292 in 1983 to an estimated 22,900 in 1984. Larger nectarine production can be expected in the years ahead if weather conditions are favorable.

Despite a smaller crop, shipments are running well ahead of last year's pace. The crop is maturing rapidly due to hot weather and harvest should be completed about August 20, 7 to 10 days ahead of normal. F.o.b. prices at shipping points opened moderately higher than a year ago, but have fallen with increased volumes. On July 9, f.o.b. prices in the central and southern San Joaquin Valley were quoted at \$4.50 for a 2-layer lug (tray, pack, 60-72's), compared with \$6.50 a year earlier. With the smaller remaining supplies, prices are likely to strengthen.

Peaches

Fresh Peach Supplies To Increase Sharply

The 1984 peach crop is forecast at 2.5 billion pounds, 40 percent above last year's small crop and 9 percent more than 1982. Excluding California clingstones, the U.S. crop, at 1.55 billion pounds, is 33 percent larger.

The nine Southern States are expected to produce 741 million pounds, two and a half times the small 1983 crop. Larger crops are estimated for all States except Texas. South Carolina returned as the second largest producing State with a crop of 440 million pounds, four and a half times last year's small crop. The Georgia crop is forecast at 150 million pounds, up 50 percent.

Production prospects are not favorable in several Northern States because of varying degrees of winterkill. The New Jersey crop is estimated at 35 million pounds, down 63 percent. A crop of 85 million pounds—10 percent smaller—is likely in Pennsylvania, while the New York crop may be 31 percent less.

In the Western States, crop prospects are generally good. California's total freestone crop is expected to be 440 million pounds, slightly larger than last year. Washington's freestone crop, estimated at 31 million pounds, may be up 11 percent. The crop is reported to be 10 percent larger in Colorado and the same as last year in Oregon.

Because of an earlier harvest, shipments of fresh peaches are running well ahead of last year's pace. Reports from

Table 6.—Peaches: Total production and season average prices received by growers, 1982, 1983, and indicated 1984 production

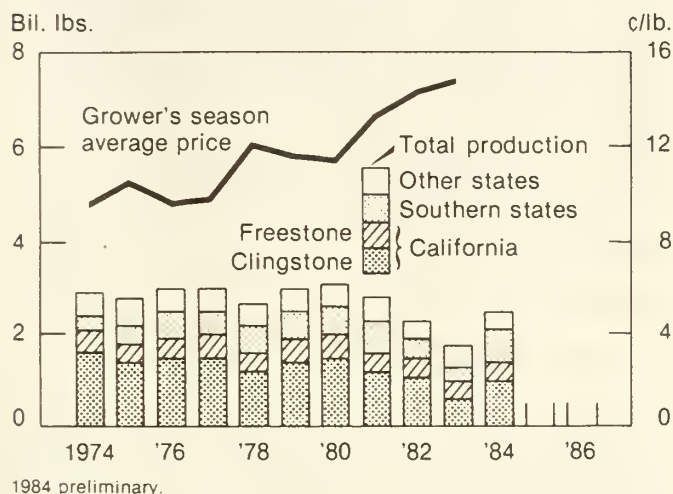
State	Production ¹			Price per pound	
	1982	1983	1984	1982	1983
	Million pounds			Cents	
Southern States:					
North Carolina	2.0	12.0	45.0	13.4	26.2
South Carolina	210.0	95.0	440.0	23.2	20.1
Georgia	120.0	100.0	150.0	20.4	25.1
Alabama	15.0	14.0	22.0	23.8	19.6
Mississippi	4.0	4.0	6.0	26.3	24.4
Arkansas	32.0	30.0	35.0	17.2	19.2
Louisiana	5.0	6.0	7.0	32.0	37.0
Oklahoma	9.0	9.0	13.0	26.4	23.4
Texas	16.0	27.0	23.0	30.0	28.0
Total Southern States	413.0	297.0	741.0		
California:					
Clingstone ²	1,102.0	619.0	950.0	9.2	9.0
Freestone	415.0	435.0	440.0	10.6	11.3
Total California	1,517.0	1,054.0	1,390.0		
Other States:					
Massachusetts	1.5	1.7	1.5	45.0	46.0
Connecticut	2.3	2.5	2.3	45.0	46.0
New York	12.0	16.0	11.0	27.1	23.2
New Jersey	80.0	95.0	35.0	27.6	25.4
Pennsylvania	90.0	94.0	85.0	21.4	16.8
Ohio	.7	7.0	.2	32.0	28.0
Indiana	(3)	5.5	.5	(3)	31.4
Illinois	(3)	13.0	15.0	(3)	26.9
Michigan	50.0	35.0	45.0	20.9	21.5
Missouri	4.5	12.0	20.0	29.0	22.0
Kansas	1.8	5.0	2.5	21.9	29.2
Delaware	1.7	2.0	2.0	21.5	20.1
Maryland	17.0	22.0	19.0	22.6	19.5
Virginia	27.0	24.0	32.0	18.2	18.0
West Virginia	14.0	19.0	14.5	23.3	13.8
Kentucky	(3)	6.0	3.0	(3)	31.0
Tennessee	1.5	4.0	9.5	25.0	22.0
Idaho	7.0	11.0	7.5	23.2	17.9
Colorado	11.0	10.0	11.0	26.3	23.1
Utah	3.5	12.0	10.0	25.1	15.0
Washington	25.0	28.0	31.0	22.3	21.4
Oregon	13.0	14.0	14.0	29.0	23.0
Total Other States	363.5	438.7	371.5		
United States	2,293.5	1,789.7	2,502.5	14.4	14.8

¹Includes unharvested production and excess cullage (million pounds): United States, excluding California clingstone, 1982-24.7; 1983-37.5.

²California clingstone is over the scale tonnage and includes culls and cannery diversions (million pounds): 1982-159.0. ³No significant commercial production due to earlier frosts.

SOURCES: Crop Production and Noncitrus Fruit and Nuts Annual, SRS, USDA.

U.S. Peach Production and Prices



major shipping points indicate that opening prices were generally near to slightly above last year's levels. However, prices have fallen due to increasing volumes. On July 9, f.o.b. prices were quoted at \$4.75 for a 2-layer lug (56-64's) in the central and south Joaquin Valley, compared with \$5.50 a year ago. F.o.b. prices for peaches from Georgia and South Carolina have fallen sharply below last year's high. As supplies increase, prices are projected to decline further. However, f.o.b. prices during August and September will strengthen to levels above a year ago because of the unfavorable crop prospects in some Northern States.

California Clingstone Peaches Up Sharply

The July 1 forecast for California's 1984 clingstone peach output is 950 million pounds, up 53 percent from last year's small crop, but 14 percent below the 1982 crop. The set has been large and quality should be good.

Even with the sluggish domestic market and a discouraging export situation, carryover stocks of canned clingstones reached a 30-year low. The pack of canned peaches should be significantly larger this season, but total supplies will remain small. Higher prices, short supplies, and the strong U.S. dollar have resulted in sluggish export markets for U.S. canned peaches. Through May, total exports were down 56 percent from a year ago with reduced shipments reported for almost every country. Shipments to Canada, our major customer, were only one-half of last year's quantity, while the European Community (EC) bought considerably less, with West Germany leading the decline. Total purchases from Europe showed an 82-percent decrease. Japan, our second largest market, reduced its imports by 53 percent.

The California Canning Peach Association announced a base field price for the 1984 crop of \$183 a ton for growers' deliveries to processors, up 23.6 percent from 1983's \$148. In addition, there will be an \$8-per-ton premium for the extra early Loadel variety. Thus, a prospective tight supply and higher prices of raw material will keep canned peach prices firm. In June, the BLS producer price index was 323.1, up 12 percent from a year ago.

Pears

Crop Down Substantially

The Nation's pear crop is forecast at 687,000 tons, down 11 percent from 1983, and 15 percent below 1982. The West Coast Bartlett pear crop is forecast at 411,000 tons, down 11 percent from 1983 and off 22 percent from 1982. California's Bartlett crop is estimated at 275,000 tons, 6 percent more than 1983. The crop continues to develop nicely, but size will be smaller than in the last several years because of the hot weather.

Washington expects a crop of 95,000 tons, off 33 percent from a year ago due to cold temperatures in December. Oregon's crop, forecast at 41,000 tons, is down 35 percent. Poor pollination in the Hood River area, caused by cool, wet weather, is the main reason for the reduction. Prospects are generally good in the Medford area.

The first forecast of pear production other than Bartletts in the Pacific Coast States, at 232,500 tons, is off 14 percent from 1983. The crop looks good in California and Oregon but pollination is poor in Washington.

At present, growers and packers have not settled on prices for the 1984 Bartlett crop. However, with a smaller crop and depleted carryover stocks, prices will probably be set at a higher level than last year. Cannerys generally absorb three-fourths of West Coast Bartlett pears.

Because of sharply reduced supplies, producer prices of canned pears have been well above last year's levels. In June, the BLS producer price index for canned pears

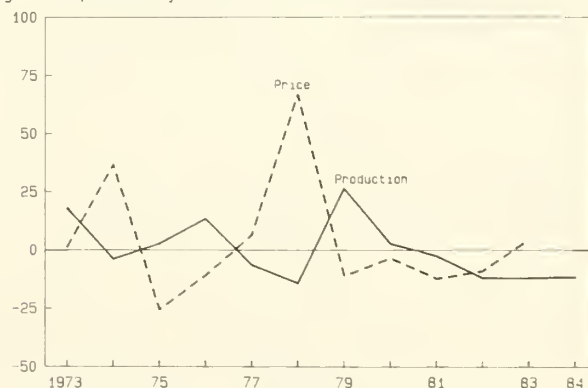
Table 7.—West Coast Bartlett pear production, 1980-83 and indicated 1984

State	1980	1981	1982	1983	Indicated 1984
Tons					
Washington	143,000	144,500	141,300	140,800	95,000
Oregon	80,000	85,000	70,000	63,000	41,000
California	387,000	366,000	314,000	259,500	275,000
Total	610,000	595,500	525,300	463,300	411,000

SOURCE: Crop Production, SRS, USDA.

Pacific Coast Bartlett Pears: Changes in Production and Farm Prices

% Change from previous year



(12-2-1/2's) stood at 237.3 (1967 = 100), up substantially from a year ago. Since supplies are expected to remain tight, prices will remain strong during 1984/85.

Plums and Prunes

Record Plum Crop

California plum production is forecast at a record high 210,000 tons, up 33 percent from 1983 and 78 percent more than 1982. If realized, the crop would be 6 percent above the 1981 record high. Spring weather conditions were better than the last 2 years, but the bloom was erratic because of the lack of chilling hours. The set, however, is excellent. Harvest of early varieties began in mid-May. As of July 1, about 45 percent of the crop had been harvested.

Because of an earlier harvest, shipments are running well ahead of last year's pace. Despite larger supplies, opening prices at shipping points were well above a year ago. With the increasing volumes, however, prices have declined considerably. On July 9, f.o.b. prices for Santa Rosa plums in the central and southern San Joaquin Valley were \$6.50 a 28-pound box (4X4's), compared with \$8.00 a year earlier. With the record crop and adequate supplies of summer fruit, prices received by growers are likely to average below last year's \$437 a ton.

Slightly Reduced Dried Prune Production

California's prune prospects, at 140,000 tons, are 3 percent less than 1983, but 11 percent above the 1982 crop. Although the fruit size and quality are good, the set is smaller than last year. However, even with a smaller crop and an indication of moderately smaller carryover stocks, supplies should be adequate for market needs during 1984/85.

According to the Prune Marketing Committee, the season's shipments (August 1, 1983 to June 30, 1984) to domestic and foreign markets were slightly above those of last year. Europe, taking almost 70 percent of our dried prune exports, bought 10 percent more than last season, with shipments to both France and Germany

showing good gains. A smaller French crop has boosted U.S. prune exports to Europe. Despite moderately reduced imports, Japan is still a leading U.S. customer.

Rising demand has pushed prune prices slightly higher than a year earlier. In June, the BLS producer price index stood at 254.8 (1967 = 100), up slightly from a year ago. However, even with moderately reduced supplies, prices are not likely to rise appreciably.

BERRIES

Strawberries

Crop Down Slightly

The 1984 strawberry crop is estimated at 847.7 million pounds, down slightly from last year, primarily reflecting sharply reduced crops in Florida and Oregon. California, the largest producing State with 87 percent of the spring crop, expects a 7-percent increase over last year's record. Near-perfect weather, a shift in varieties, and increased acreage have combined to shatter previous production record in California. Oregon expects to harvest 55.9 million pounds, off 30 percent from last year. Freezing temperatures during the bloom period severely damaged strawberry fields in the northern Willamette Valley. Washington's crop, estimated at 16.8 million pounds, is down 12 percent. The extreme cold last December, combined with spring frost and cold, wet, spring weather, injured strawberry plantings in most producing areas of western Washington. Other berry-producing States were also affected by the cold weather. In contrast, New Jersey will harvest a sharply larger crop, but cool temperatures and above-normal rainfall this spring have delayed maturity. Michigan expects a crop of 17 million pounds, up 5 percent, but crop development is about a week behind normal because of below-normal temperatures this spring.

This season's winter strawberry crop from Florida was 83.2 million pounds, down 19 percent from last year because of the reduced acreage and yield. Because of the December freeze, the yield per acre, at 16,000 pounds, is off 16 percent from last year.

Table 8.—Strawberries: Acreage, yield per acre, and production for major States, 1982, 1983, and indicated 1984¹

Crop and State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	1982	1983	1984	1982	1983	1984	1982	1983	1984
	1,000 acres			1,000 pounds			Million pounds		
Early:									
Florida	5.0	5.4	5.2	19.5	19.0	16.0	97.5	102.6	83.2
Late:									
California	11.2	12.0	13.3	56.0	52.0	50.0	627.2	624.0	665.0
Louisiana	.7	.6	.6	6.0	7.0	6.2	3.9	4.2	3.7
Michigan	2.7	2.7	2.7	8.0	6.0	6.3	21.6	16.2	17.0
New Jersey	1.0	1.0	1.1	4.9	5.0	5.5	4.9	5.0	6.1
Oregon	5.8	6.9	6.5	10.0	11.5	8.6	58.0	79.4	55.9
Washington	3.0	3.1	3.0	6.2	6.2	5.6	18.6	19.2	16.8
Group total	24.4	26.3	27.2	30.2	28.4	28.1	734.2	748.0	764.5
Major State total	29.4	31.7	32.4	28.3	26.8	26.2	831.7	850.6	847.7

¹Includes fresh market and processing.

SOURCE: Vegetables, SRS, USDA.

Imports of fresh strawberries through May totaled 2,573 metric tons, up 32 percent from a year ago. Mexico accounted for almost 70 percent of the total, and imports from Mexico are expected to rise in 1983/84. For the second consecutive year, Mexican strawberry production will be significantly larger due to increased acreage and higher yields.

Because of a larger crop, grower prices for fresh strawberries have averaged below a year ago. In June, they averaged 46.2 cents a pound, compared with 47.1 cents a year earlier. Prices may strengthen somewhat because reduced supplies of late-season strawberries are expected.

Reduced Frozen Strawberry Pack Likely

Carryover stocks of frozen strawberries at the beginning of the 1984 pack season were considerably larger than last season. However, deliveries to California freezers through June totaled 120 million pounds, down slightly from a year ago. Smaller deliveries are caused by lower prices as more strawberries are sold fresh. The current field prices for California No. 1 grade strawberries delivered to freezers are 15 to 19 cents a pound, compared with 34 cents a year ago. Thus, even with a larger crop, the total pack of frozen strawberries for 1984 is expected to be considerably below last year. The industry estimates that approximately 145 million pounds of frozen strawberries will be packed in California this year, compared with 172 million last year.

Significantly smaller strawberry production in Oregon and Washington has also resulted in considerably decreased deliveries to freezers. Through June, deliveries in Oregon and Washington totaled 35 million pounds, off 53 percent from a year ago. Thus, combined with the prospective smaller California pack, the total pack of frozen strawberries in the West Coast will be significantly smaller this year than 1983. In contrast, border crossings of Mexican frozen strawberries through June totaled 47.2 million pounds, compared with 37 million a year ago. So, even with the prospective smaller pack, the larger carryin stocks and imports could still result in an adequate supply for market demand. Consequently,

prices of frozen strawberries are likely to remain low because of lower prices for raw materials.

CITRUS

Citrus supplies will be tight this summer because of the smaller California orange crop. The July 1 citrus forecast for the 1983/84 season was 10.8 million tons, down 21 percent from last season. Remaining supplies of oranges as of July 1 were well below a year ago, while those of grapefruit and lemons were moderately larger. Prices received by growers have averaged well above a year earlier and are expected to remain firm during the balance of the season.

Oranges

Sharply Lower Remaining Supplies

Orange supplies as of July 1 were much less than last year because of a sharply smaller crop. The July 1 forecast for the 1983/84 orange crop was 169 million boxes, 25 percent below the 1982/83 season, with reduced output in all producing States. The Florida crop, at an estimated 116.7 million boxes, is 16 percent below last season. Harvest is virtually complete.

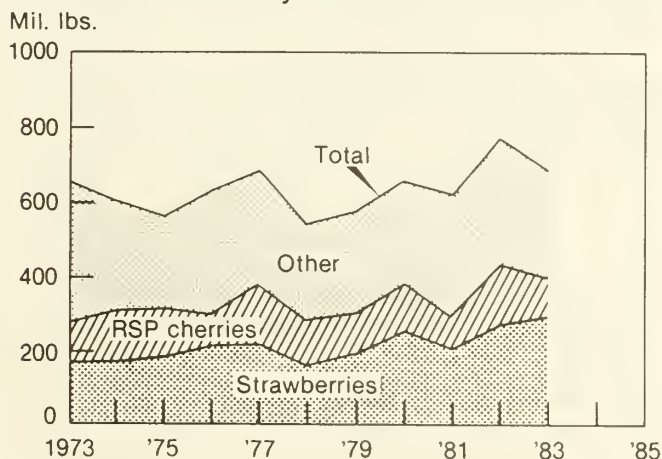
The California orange crop was forecast at 48.7 million boxes, 36 percent smaller than 1982/83, with the navel orange crop down 16 percent and the Valencia crop 58 percent smaller. Harvest is complete for the navel crop and 50 percent complete for the Valencia crop. Arizona's orange crop is forecast at 1.85 million boxes, 51 percent less than last season. The Arizona harvest is complete.

Use Down for Both Fresh and Processing

The sharply smaller orange crop has reduced both fresh and processing uses. Up to July 1, 41.7 million boxes had been used fresh, compared with 48.3 million a year earlier. However, oranges used fresh increased nearly 1-1/2 percent to 25.8 percent of all oranges used in 1983/84, mainly reflecting the larger proportion of California-Arizona navel and Valencias sold fresh.

Florida oranges that were used fresh declined sharply from 9.0 million boxes in 1982/83 to 6.2 million so far this season. The smaller crop and the poor quality of

Frozen Fruit and Berry Pack*



*Excludes citrus juices.

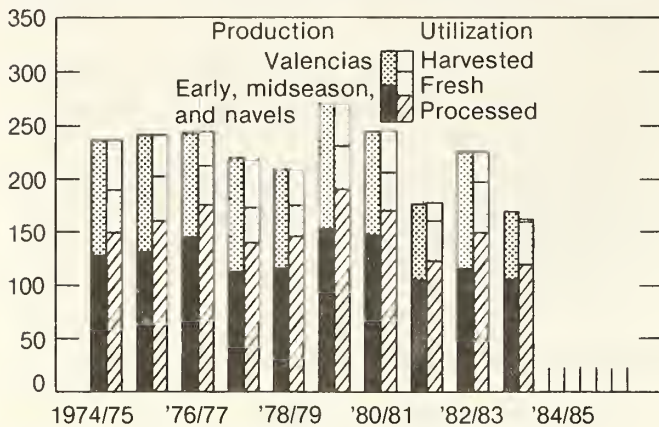
Table 9.—Citrus crops: Harvest and utilization to July 1, 1982/83 and 1983/84 crop

Crop	Utilization			Remaining for harvest
	Fresh	Processed	Total	
1,000 boxes				
1982/83				
Oranges	48,281	149,067	197,348	27,732
Grapefruit	29,891	27,057	56,948	3,652
Lemons	10,504	12,902	23,406	1,544
1983/84				
Oranges	41,711	119,755	161,466	8,014
Grapefruit	22,914	26,193	49,107	4,193
Lemons	10,270	9,283	19,553	1,747

SOURCE: Crop Production, SRS, USDA.

U.S. Oranges: Production and Utilization*

Mil. boxes



*As of June 1, 1982/83 - 1983/84 as of July 1, 1983/84 preliminary.

oranges for the fresh market—a result of the December freeze—caused the decline. The volume of California-Arizona navel oranges moving to the domestic fresh market was up slightly, while fresh shipments abroad were down significantly. Overall, the volume of navel oranges sold fresh was only slightly smaller than last season. However, because of rising domestic and export demand, the volume of the California-Arizona Valencias sold fresh so far this season was well above a year ago, despite the smaller crop.

Grower Prices Strengthened

U.S. on-tree returns to growers for all oranges (fresh and processing) had been below a year earlier until March, primarily reflecting lower prices for processing oranges. After the Florida freeze, the heavy supply of freeze-damaged oranges shipped to processing outlets caused on-tree returns for processing oranges to fall sharply in January. However, prices for processing oranges have strengthened and have been above year-earlier levels since March. The June price, at \$7.57 a box, was 74 percent higher. Higher fresh orange prices in Florida resulting from reduced supplies and the smaller crop have also boosted average U.S. prices for fresh use. In June, U.S. on-tree returns for fresh use averaged \$15.24 a box, compared with \$4.36 a year earlier. Overall, on-tree returns to growers for all oranges averaged \$10.01 a box, 130 percent above a year ago.

On-tree returns for all Florida oranges fluctuated from a low of \$3.05 in January to a high of \$8.42 in June. Following the December freeze, on-tree returns for the fresh market shot up to \$7.90 a box in January from \$6.60 in December and have remained considerably above a year earlier. In contrast, because of the large quantity of damaged oranges salvaged for processing, on-tree returns for processing use were below a year earlier through February, but have strengthened and averaged above a year ago since then. The June on-tree returns for processing use were \$8.20 a box, compared with \$5.90 last year. With strong prices reported for both fresh and processing uses during the last several months, the 1983/84 season-average price for all Florida oranges is expected to be well above last season's high.

The smaller crop and the Florida freeze have also strengthened on-tree returns for California fresh market oranges. In June, on-tree returns averaged \$15.44 a box, compared with \$3.96 a year earlier. In light of the sharply reduced supplies of California-Arizona Valencias, orange prices are expected to remain strong.

Japan Liberalizes Imports of U.S. Citrus

On April 7, the United States and Japan signed a new trade agreement to increase import quotas for fresh and processed citrus. The agreement stated that there will be no quota restriction on imports of U.S. grapefruit juice and that the amount of orange juice imported per year from the United States and other exporters could be increased 500 tons (50-degree brix). The first 250 tons of the increase in the quota for imported juice must be blended with an equal amount of mikan juice. The second 250 tons can account for up to 90 percent of the blend, with mikan juice accounting for the rest.

The new agreement also calls for an annual increase of 11,000 tons in the volume of fresh oranges shipped to Japan over the next 4 years, which raises the previous import limit of 82,000 tons to a total of 93,000 tons for next year.

Sharply Reduced Pack of FCOJ

The reduced Florida orange crop and lower juice yield have contributed to a sharply smaller pack of FCOJ. Through June, Florida packers had processed 121 million gallons, down 28 percent from a year earlier. The total pack could approach 125 million gallons this season, compared with 170 million during 1982/83.

With the FCOJ pack dramatically reduced, total supplies available for marketing will be substantially below last season. Total carryin stocks were well below last season, but imports, mostly from Brazil, have sharply increased. According to the Florida Citrus Processor Association, imports into Florida through June, totaled 49 million gallons, almost twice as much as last season and are likely to continue at the current expanded rate through the season. Despite higher prices, movement is running moderately above last season. If the rate of movement remains at this level for the balance of the season, carryout at the end of 1983/84 is expected to be well below a year earlier.

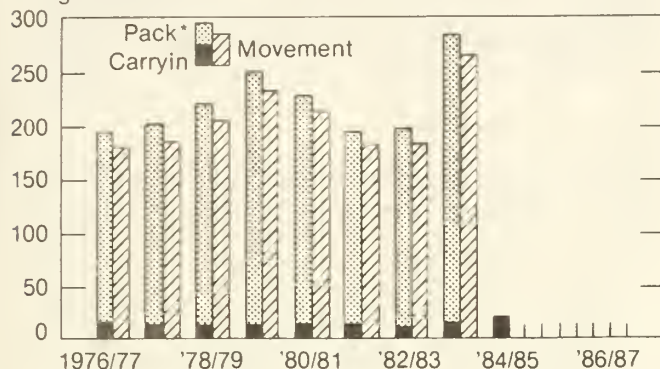
Immediately after the freeze, Florida packers raised f.o.b. prices of FCOJ several times to \$5.04 a dozen 6-ounce cans (unadvertised brand). This compares with \$3.95 a year ago. Rising prices are primarily attributed to relatively good demand and continued tight supplies. Retail prices of FCOJ have also risen sharply. In May, the BLS reported that retail prices averaged \$1.67 a 16-ounce container, compared with \$1.36 a year ago. Despite higher prices, retail movement of FCOJ has been relatively good. Thus, retail prices will remain firm for the rest of the season.

Strong Movement of Chilled Orange Juice

In response to strong movement, the 1983/84 Florida pack of chilled orange juice through June totaled 225

Florida Supply and Movement of Chilled Orange Juice

Mil. gals.



* Pack excludes single-strength reprocessed. 1983/84 estimated pack and movement. 1984/85 estimated carryin.

million gallons (excluding single-strength reprocessed), up 47 percent from a year ago. This reflects entirely the sharply increased pack from frozen concentrate. Of the total chilled juice pack, 133 million gallons had been processed from frozen concentrate, up 171 percent from a year ago. The remainder, 92 million gallons, came from fresh fruit and was down slightly from last season.

Despite significantly higher prices, consumer demand has been strong. Through June, domestic movement totaled 200 million gallons, up sharply from a year earlier. However, shipments abroad—even though they were a small quantity—fell considerably during the same period. In view of rising demand and higher prices of FCOJ, prices are expected to remain firm throughout the season.

Canned Orange Juice Supply Down

By June 30, Florida packers had processed 7.8 million cases (24-2's) of canned orange juice, down moderately from a year earlier. With the smaller carryin stocks, total supplies of canned orange juice this season will be well below last season. Because of higher orange prices, Florida packers have raised f.o.b. prices of canned juice several times to the current level of \$12.50 a dozen 46-ounce cans (single-strength, sweetened and unsweetened). This compares with \$9.75 a year ago. In response to higher prices, movement has been slack. However, smaller supplies more than offset slack movement, leaving stocks as of June 30 well below last season. Prices will remain firm during the remainder of the season.

Exports Down Slightly

During the first 7 months of 1983/84, U.S. exports of fresh oranges totaled 267,891 metric tons, 3 percent below a year earlier. The decrease is mainly attributed to significantly smaller shipments to Europe, reflecting considerably smaller purchases from France, Sweden, and the Netherlands. Canada, the largest customer, bought 3 percent less. In contrast, shipments to Hong Kong, our second largest customer, rose 10 percent. Exports to Japan are also up substantially.

Grapefruit

Remaining Supplies Up Moderately

U.S. grapefruit production is placed at 53.3 million boxes, 12 percent below last season, reflecting primarily the freeze-reduced Texas crop. The Florida crop, at 40.9 million boxes, is 4 percent above last season, while the Texas crop is forecast at 3.2 million boxes, down 71 percent.

The harvest was 92 percent complete by July 1, almost the same as last year. It was virtually complete in Florida. Most of the remaining supplies will come from California. As of July 1, 4.2 million boxes of U.S. grapefruit remained to be harvested, compared with 3.7 million a year ago.

Fresh use of grapefruit was down considerably from last season because of the freeze damage. Consequently, the fresh share of total use decreased to 47 percent from 52 percent last year. The portion of Florida's crop that is used fresh has been down in both absolute and relative terms, while that for processing use is up significantly from 1982/83. The sharply reduced Texas crop resulted in smaller utilization for both fresh and processing markets. As usual, a sizable amount of grapefruit from California and Arizona is expected to be marketed for fresh use.

Sharply Higher On-Tree Returns

The December freeze in Florida and Texas pushed grapefruit prices for fresh market sharply higher than a year ago. Because the freeze entirely wiped out the Texas crop, reduced supplies put further upward pressure on Florida grapefruit prices. In May, on-tree returns for Florida grapefruit for fresh market averaged \$6.15 a box, up 22 percent from a year earlier. The delivered-in price for Florida grapefruit processed for canned juice so far this season averaged \$2.68 a box, compared with \$1.49 last season. Although the remaining supplies from California and Arizona are larger than a year earlier, grapefruit prices will likely remain significantly higher this summer.

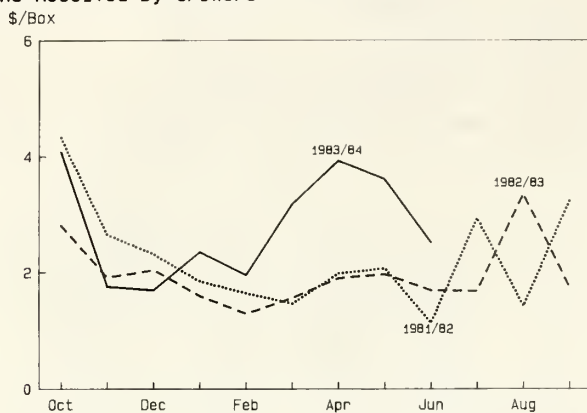
Exports Down Substantially

Because of higher prices and smaller available supplies, fresh grapefruit exports through May totaled 219,896 metric tons, a 14-percent decrease from a year earlier. Japan, our principal market, purchased almost a tenth less and accounted for 53 percent of total exports. Shipments to Europe, which accounted for approximately 30 percent, were down 20 percent, primarily reflecting sharply reduced exports to the EC. Exports to Canada have also fallen substantially so far this season.

Grapefruit Juice Pack Mixed

Because of the freeze damage, sharply smaller carryin stocks, and rising demand, Florida packers processed a significantly larger quantity of frozen concentrated grapefruit juice (FCGJ). Through June, the volume processed (excluding reprocessed), amounted to 19 million gallons, up 32 percent from last year. Despite higher prices, movement rose moderately. Florida packers have raised f.o.b. prices several times to the current \$3.27 a

All Grapefruit: U.S. Equivalent On-Tree Returns Received by Growers



dozen 6-ounce cans due to the December freeze. This compares with \$2.47 a year ago. However, increased movement and smaller carryin stocks more than offset the larger pack—leaving the grapefruit concentrate inventory substantially below a year earlier. Consequently, prices of FCGJ are expected to remain firm.

In response to rising demand, Florida packers have processed significantly larger quantities of chilled grapefruit juice, amounting to 20 million gallons (excluding single-strength reprocessed) through June, up sharply from a year earlier. The increase was mainly from a sharply larger pack from frozen concentrate, while the juice processed from fruit was up only slightly. Through June, movement has been significantly ahead of last season's pace. However, the larger pack more than offset larger movement and smaller carryin stocks, leaving the stocks as of June 30 substantially larger than a year earlier.

In contrast, Florida packers processed 8 million cases (24-2's) of canned single-strength grapefruit juice through June, down 20 percent from a year ago. Because of higher prices and rising demand for FCGJ and chilled grapefruit juice, movement has lagged behind last season's pace. Nevertheless, f.o.b. prices were raised to the current level of \$9 a dozen 46-ounce cans (sweetened and unsweetened), up from \$6.15 a year ago. Significantly smaller carryin stocks and the reduced pack more than offset slower movement, leaving stocks as of June 30 well below a year ago. If movement remains sluggish, prices may stabilize until the new season gets underway in October.

Lemons

The portion of this season's lemon crop left for harvest on July 1 was 13 percent above a year earlier, despite 15-percent smaller production. California's crop, at 17.3 million boxes, was 13 percent less than last season. The remaining crop was entirely from southern coastal areas and the San Joaquin Valley. Picking was 91 percent complete in California by July 1. The Arizona crop was forecast at 4 million boxes, 21 percent below a year earlier. The harvest in Arizona is virtually complete.

So far this season, a larger portion of the lemon crop has been shipped for the fresh market. Domestic shipments

were near year-earlier levels, while exports were up slightly. Consequently, the fresh market share was 53 percent, compared with 45 percent last season. Japan, our leading customer, purchased 4 percent more lemons through May than last season. Shipments to Canada have been particularly strong, but purchases from Europe were down slightly.

Wide Price Fluctuation

So far this season, on-tree grower returns for fresh lemons have fluctuated from a high of \$10.10 in August 1983 to a low of \$0.70 a box in February 1984. However, f.o.b. prices for fresh lemons have strengthened recently in response to rising demand. In late June, f.o.b. prices were quoted at \$12.25 a carton, 12 percent above a year ago, and have averaged 8 percent higher than a year earlier. Although prices may fall from the June level, with demand likely to continue rising, fresh lemon prices should remain strong throughout the summer.

TREE NUTS

Almonds

Record Crop

The 1984 California almond crop is expected to total a record 520 million pounds, shelled basis, more than twice as large as the small 1983 crop and 27 percent above the 1981 record. Weather was excellent this spring with limited rainfall and adequate temperatures for substantial bee activity. Nut sets are extremely heavy in all major producing areas. Nuts are not as big as the extremely large sizes harvested last year, but are near the 10-year average. Crop development is 1 to 2 weeks ahead of normal. The increased production also reflects a steady upward trend in bearing acreage. The latest forecast for California almond bearing acreage in 1984 was 370,000, compared with 356,223 in 1983.

Almond exports were down this season, reflecting the smaller 1983 crop and a strong U.S. dollar. In contrast, domestic demand continued to rise. Around 300.3 million pounds (kernel weight) have been shipped, down slightly from a year earlier. According to the Almond Board of California, exports of shelled almonds this season totaled to 171.7 million pounds, down 4 percent from a year ago. West Germany, our leading customer, purchased about 11 percent less. Shipments to most other Western European countries have also declined. In contrast, Japan, our second largest market, continued to buy a significantly

Table 10.—Almond shipments: Domestic and exports, 1977/78 to date

Crop year ¹	Domestic	Exports	Total
1,000 pounds			
1977/78	98,760	165,904	264,664
1978/79	88,345	131,107	219,452
1979/80	87,768	224,219	311,987
1980/81	95,477	186,934	282,411
1981/82	115,882	207,894	323,776
1982/83	128,281	177,981	306,262
1983/84	128,588	171,699	300,287

¹Beginning July 1.

SOURCE: Almond Board of California.

larger quantity than a year earlier. Overall, exports accounted for 57 percent of total almond shipments this season, compared with 58 percent a year ago. During the 1984/85 season, export markets are expected to improve in light of the record U.S. crop and possibly reduced supplies from Spain. A series of cold waves this spring in Spain, the second largest almond producer, may have damaged the crop.

With relatively good movement so far this season, carry-over stocks into the 1984/85 season are sharply reduced. Nevertheless, the record crop is expected to cause prices to fall below a year ago.

Walnuts

Moderately Larger Crop

The first forecast for California walnut production is 210,000 tons, 6 percent higher than 1983, but 10 percent below the 1982 record. The crop quality appears good, as blight and colding moth have not been a problem this year. The nut size is also good but sets of some varieties are inconsistent.

According to the Walnut Marketing Board, sales of inshell walnuts through May this season totaled 126.7 million pounds, down 5 percent from a year ago, because smaller exports more than offset larger domestic shipments. Exports—accounting for 56 percent of total inshell sales—decreased 12 percent, while domestic sales were up moderately. Shipments of shelled walnuts were up for both domestic and export sales. Domestic markets—accounting for 92 percent of total shelled sales—increased 4 percent, while export sales were up 16 percent.

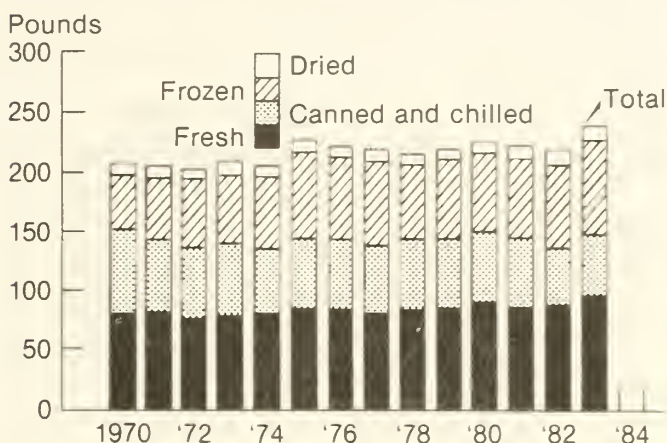
Despite a smaller crop in 1983, the average grower price is estimated at \$630 a ton, down from \$1,020 in 1982. Prices for the 1984 crop have not yet been established.

PER CAPITA FRUIT CONSUMPTION

Per capita fruit consumption in 1983 is currently estimated at 236.1 pounds (fresh weight equivalent), 19.2 pounds or 9 percent above 1982. The increase is shared by both citrus and noncitrus fruit.

Per capita fresh fruit consumption rose from 87.1 to 94.9 pounds between 1982 and 1983, primarily reflecting increased citrus consumption. Per capita fresh citrus consumption advanced 28 percent with gains in all fresh citrus. Oranges, the leading citrus fruit, contributed most of the increase with 5.9 pounds. Consequently, oranges accounted for 59 percent of total fresh citrus

Per Capita Fruit Consumption



Fresh-equivalent basis. Canned and chilled includes fruit and juice. Frozen includes fruit and juice. 1983 preliminary.

consumption. Larger orange consumption was caused by increased supplies and sharply lower prices.

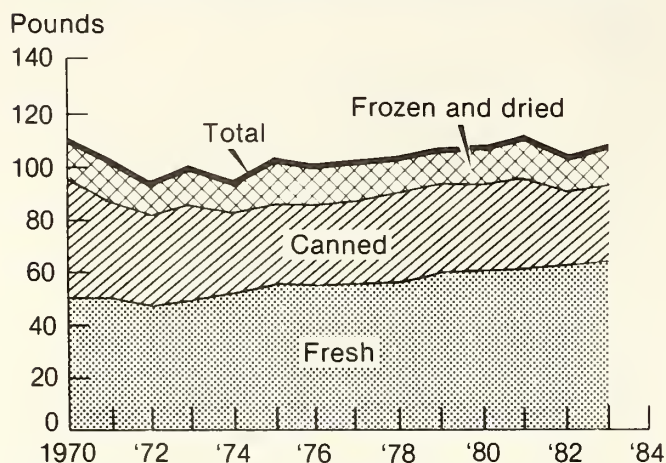
Per capita fresh noncitrus fruit consumption, estimated at 63.2 pounds, was up only slightly. In response to higher prices, consumption of bananas, the leading fresh fruit, fell from 22.6 to 21.2 pounds between 1982 and 1983. Apple consumption recorded another gain, from 17.9 pounds in 1982 to 18.5 in 1983. Per capita fresh grape consumption continued its upward trend to 6 pounds, compared with 5.7 pounds in 1982, due partly to expanded advertising and promotion.

Per capita consumption of processed fruit (fresh weight equivalent) rose from 129.8 pounds in 1982 to 141.2 in 1983, with increases indicated for both citrus and non-citrus. Processed citrus consumption rose 88.2 pounds per person to 97.6 pounds in 1983. Lower prices strengthened consumer demand for processed citrus products, particularly FCOJ. Frozen concentrated citrus juice consumption jumped from 70.3 pounds to 76.3 pounds.

Reflecting good gains in canned juice, mainly apple juice, the per capita consumption of processed noncitrus fruit rose to 43.6 pounds in 1983 from 41.6 pounds a year earlier. Consumption of both canned and dried fruits was down slightly while that of frozen fruit remained unchanged.

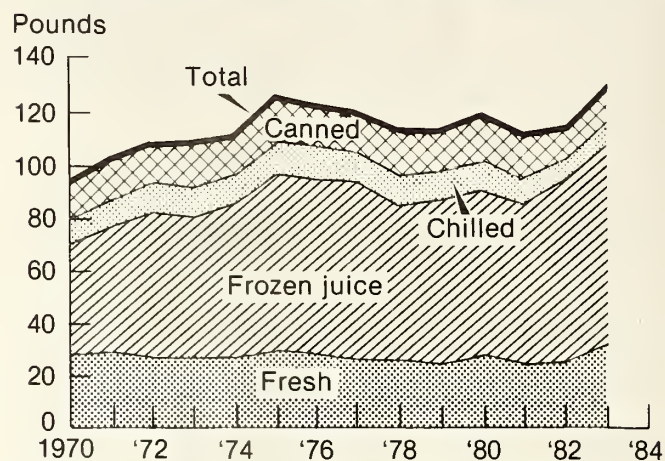
For detailed information on per capita consumption of different fresh fruit and fruit products, see tables 12 through 17.

Noncitrus Fruit Consumption Per Person



Fresh-equivalent basis. Canned includes fruit and juice. 1983 preliminary.

Citrus Fruit Consumption Per Person



Fresh-equivalent basis. Canned and chilled includes fruit and juice. 1983 preliminary.

Table 11.—Fruit, per capita consumption: Fresh-weight equivalent, 1970 to date¹

Year	Citrus						Noncitrus						All fruit
	Fresh ²	Canned ²	Canned juice ²	Chilled ^{2, 3}	Frozen juice	Total	Fresh	Canned	Canned juice	Frozen fruit	Dried	Total	
	Pounds												
1970	28.8	1.8	13.2	10.3	41.5	95.6	51.3	24.6	21.0	3.7	10.2	110.8	206.4
1971	29.2	1.9	13.4	10.4	48.2	103.1	51.9	23.0	12.7	4.0	9.9	101.5	204.6
1972	27.4	1.7	13.6	11.1	55.0	108.8	48.1	22.5	10.7	4.0	7.6	92.9	201.7
1973	27.4	1.7	14.5	11.3	54.0	108.9	50.4	22.4	11.8	3.9	9.7	98.2	207.1
1974	27.4	1.7	12.8	11.1	58.4	111.4	51.9	20.3	10.1	3.0	9.1	94.4	205.8
1975	29.4	1.4	15.0	11.9	68.4	126.1	55.5	20.1	10.8	3.5	11.2	101.1	227.2
1976	29.0	1.2	14.1	13.0	66.2	123.5	54.9	19.8	11.3	3.4	9.8	99.2	222.7
1977	26.2	1.3	12.2	11.9	68.4	120.0	55.8	20.2	11.4	3.5	9.5	100.4	220.4
1978	26.5	1.4	14.1	12.7	58.3	113.0	56.7	19.0	14.3	3.6	7.9	101.5	214.5
1979	24.5	1.4	14.0	11.5	62.2	113.6	59.4	18.9	15.0	3.0	9.7	106.0	219.6
1980	28.9	1.2	14.3	12.3	62.4	119.1	60.9	18.5	14.4	3.4	9.0	106.2	225.3
1981	25.0	1.4	15.3	8.7	61.8	112.2	61.8	17.2	17.4	3.2	10.3	109.9	222.1
1982	24.7	1.1	9.4	7.4	70.3	112.9	62.4	⁵ 13.6	⁶ 13.6	3.3	11.1	104.0	216.9
1983 ⁴	31.7	1.2	11.5	8.6	76.3	129.3	63.2	⁵ 13.5	⁶ 15.8	3.3	11.0	106.8	236.1

¹Excludes quantities consumed as baby food. Unless otherwise noted, data represent a calendar year (adjustments to a calendar year, when necessary, were made by combining proportional parts of each pack year involved). Civilian consumption only. ²Crop and pack year beginning October or November prior to year indicated. ³Includes fruit and juice. ⁴Preliminary. ⁵Excludes pineapples. ⁶Excludes pineapple juice.

Note: See July 1981 Fruit Situation (TFS-219), for annual data prior to 1970 and September 1970 Fruit Situation (TFS-176), for annual data prior to 1960.

SOURCE: Economic Research Service, USDA.

Table 12.—Fresh fruit: Per capita consumption, 1970 to date¹

Year	Citrus fruit							Noncitrus fruit					
	Oranges	Tange- rines	Tan- gelos	Lemons	Limes	Grape- fruit	Total citrus	Apples	Apri- cots	Avo- cados	Ba- nanas	Bush- berries ²	Cher- ries
<i>Pounds</i>													
1970	16.2	1.6	0.62	2.0	0.19	8.2	28.8	17.0	0.12	0.4	17.6	0.18	0.5
1971	15.7	1.8	.71	2.2	.18	8.6	29.2	16.5	.14	.8	18.2	.20	.6
1972	14.5	1.6	.72	1.8	.22	8.6	27.4	15.8	.08	.4	18.0	.11	.3
1973	14.4	1.7	.62	1.9	.22	8.6	27.4	16.1	.09	.8	18.2	.14	.7
1974	14.4	1.9	.68	2.0	.23	8.2	27.4	16.5	.06	.6	18.5	.16	.6
1975	15.9	2.0	1.00	1.9	.24	8.4	29.4	19.1	.08	1.2	17.7	.16	.7
1976	14.7	2.0	.94	1.9	.25	9.2	29.0	17.1	.10	.8	19.3	.10	.8
1977	13.4	1.8	.95	2.1	.25	7.7	26.2	16.9	.09	1.3	19.2	.06	.6
1978	13.5	1.6	.82	2.1	.24	8.3	26.5	17.5	.07	1.0	20.2	.20	.5
1979	12.4	1.6	.69	2.0	.25	7.6	24.5	17.6	.08	1.2	21.0	.25	.7
1980	15.8	2.0	.72	2.0	.37	8.0	28.9	19.1	.10	.8	20.8	.21	.7
1981	13.5	1.3	.82	2.1	.40	6.9	25.0	16.8	.10	2.2	21.5	.19	.5
1982	12.7	1.3	.70	2.1	.39	7.5	24.7	17.9	.07	1.5	22.6	(5)	.5
1983 ⁴	18.6	1.4	.73	2.4	.58	8.1	31.7	18.5	.08	2.0	21.2	(5)	.8
Noncitrus fruit (continued)													
	Gran- berries	Figs	Grapes	Nectar- ines	Peaches	Pears	Pine- apple	Pa- payas	Plums and prunes	Straw- berries	Miscel- laneous fruit ³	Total non citrus	Total fruit
<i>Pounds</i>													
1970	0.18	0.01	2.8	0.6	5.7	2.0	0.7	0.12	1.5	1.8	0.14	51.3	80.1
1971	.20	.01	2.4	.6	5.7	2.4	.7	.10	1.3	1.9	.16	51.9	81.1
1972	.15	.03	2.2	.8	3.9	2.4	.8	.11	1.1	1.7	.15	48.1	75.5
1973	.19	.04	2.6	.7	4.3	2.5	.9	.14	1.1	1.6	.18	50.4	77.8
1974	.15	.05	2.8	1.0	4.4	2.3	.9	.16	1.5	1.8	.20	51.9	79.3
1975	.14	.03	3.2	.9	5.0	2.8	1.0	.17	1.3	1.8	.24	55.5	84.9
1976	.19	.02	3.2	1.0	5.2	2.6	1.2	.20	1.3	1.6	.23	54.9	83.9
1977	.18	.03	3.1	1.2	5.1	2.6	1.4	.25	1.6	1.9	.17	55.8	82.0
1978	.18	.03	3.0	1.2	5.0	2.2	1.3	.25	1.6	2.1	.15	56.7	83.2
1979	.13	.03	3.6	1.4	5.5	2.5	1.5	.17	1.7	1.9	.12	59.4	83.9
1980	.14	.02	3.7	1.6	5.8	2.5	1.5	.21	1.6	2.0	.23	60.9	89.8
1981	.21	.01	4.1	1.6	5.6	2.8	1.6	.22	1.8	2.3	.30	61.8	86.8
1982	.20	.01	5.7	1.4	4.0	3.0	1.7	.16	1.1	2.4	.16	62.4	87.1
1983 ⁴	.21	.01	6.0	1.5	4.1	2.8	1.7	.18	1.5	2.4	.22	63.2	94.9

¹All data are on calendar-year basis except for citrus fruits, October or November and apples, July prior to year indicated. ²Civilian consumption only. ³Includes blackberries, blueberries, boysenberries, currants, loganberries, black and red raspberries, and other berries. ⁴Preliminary ⁵Discontinued as of 1982.

Note: See July 1981 Fruit Situation (TFS-219), for annual data prior to 1970 and September 1970 Fruit Situation (TFS-176), for annual data prior to 1960.

SOURCE: Economic Research Service, USDA.

Table 13.—Canned and chilled fruit: Per capita consumption, product weight basis, 1970 to date¹

Year	Canned fruit														Chilled citrus sections ⁴
	Apples and apple-sauce	Apricots	Berries	Cherries	Cranberries	Figs	Salad and cocktail	Peaches (including spiced ²)	Pears	Pineapples	Plums and prunes	Olives	Citrus sections	Total ³	
Pounds															
1970	3.7	1.0	.10	0.9	0.9	.05	3.2	5.9	2.0	3.3	0.3	1.1	0.9	23.3	0.4
1971	3.6	1.0	.11	.9	.8	.04	2.6	5.4	2.0	3.3	.3	.9	.9	21.8	.3
1972	3.5	.7	.12	.7	.8	.09	2.6	5.7	2.0	3.4	.2	.7	.8	21.3	.3
1973	3.4	.8	.13	.7	1.0	—	3.0	4.9	2.2	3.4	.2	.7	.8	21.2	.3
1974	3.1	.6	.09	.7	.9	—	2.7	4.9	1.7	2.6	.2	.9	.8	19.3	.3
1975	3.1	.5	.13	.8	.7	—	2.6	4.9	1.9	2.6	.2	.9	.7	19.0	.3
1976	⁵ 2.3	.6	.10	.7	.7	—	2.7	4.9	2.1	2.7	.2	1.0	.6	18.6	.3
1977	2.5	.6	.12	.6	.7	—	2.7	5.0	2.2	2.8	.2	1.0	.6	19.0	.2
1978	2.6	.4	.05	.7	.8	—	2.8	4.2	1.8	3.0	.2	.6	.7	17.9	.2
1979	2.5	.4	.05	.7	.8	—	2.6	4.0	1.8	3.0	.2	1.0	.7	17.8	.2
1980	2.4	.5	.05	.9	.8	—	2.5	3.9	1.8	3.0	.1	.8	.6	17.4	.2
1981	2.0	.4	.08	.7	.7	—	2.2	3.6	1.6	3.0	.2	1.0	.7	16.3	.2
1982	2.0	.4	.07	.5	.7	—	2.2	3.7	1.9	N.A.	.2	.7	.6	12.9	.2
1983 ⁶	2.4	.3	.09	.5	.7	—	1.7	3.5	1.8	N.A.	.1	1.3	.6	12.3	.1

¹Civilian consumption only. ²Spiced cling peach reporting has been discontinued beginning 1981 due to possible disclosure of individual canners' data. ³Due to rounding, figures may not equal sum of components. ⁴Produced commercially in Florida. ⁵Not comparable to previous years due to a change in sample size reported by the National Food Processors. ⁶Preliminary. N.A. = Not available.

Note: See July 1981 Fruit Situation (TFS-219), for annual data prior to 1970 and September 1970 Fruit Situation (TFS-176), for annual data prior to 1960.

SOURCE: Economic Research Service, USDA.

Table 14.—Frozen fruit: Per capita consumption, product weight basis, 1970 to date¹

Year	Blackberries	Blueberries	Raspberries	Strawberries	Other berries	Apples	Apricots	Cherries	Grapes and pulp	Peaches	Miscellaneous ²	Total
<i>Pounds</i>												
1970	0.11	0.21	0.16	1.18	0.06	0.48	0.06	0.61	0.03	0.26	0.17	3.33
1971	.16	.18	.16	1.41	.07	.54	.07	.67	.01	.25	.16	3.68
1972	.11	.18	.12	1.35	.06	.67	.04	.64	.01	.31	.16	3.65
1973	.08	.16	.10	1.18	.05	.62	.08	.82	.04	.22	.16	3.51
1974	.06	.14	.09	1.13	.04	.33	.06	.50	.01	.28	.13	2.77
1975	.08	.19	.10	1.40	.04	.47	.07	.44	(4)	.28	.15	3.22
1976	.12	.13	.13	1.29	.05	.39	.06	.68	.01	.13	.10	3.09
1977	.12	.13	.13	1.17	.04	.44	.07	.63	.02	.28	.18	3.21
1978	.10	.11	.10	1.38	.05	.39	.07	.64	.02	.27	.16	3.29
1979	.06	.13	.08	1.14	.03	.33	.06	.53	.01	.21	.12	2.70
1980	.02	.19	.08	1.39	.03	.35	.06	.49	.03	.27	.16	3.07
1981	.04	.17	.08	1.33	.02	.37	.05	.50	.02	.19	.14	2.90
1982	.09	.11	.07	1.15	.02	.43	.06	.61	.01	.23	.16	2.97
1983 ³	.08	.05	.09	1.18	.04	.32	.07	.63	.04	.31	.15	2.96

¹Civilian consumption only. ²Includes prunes and plums. ³Preliminary. ⁴Negligible.

Note: See July 1981 Fruit Situation (TFS-219), for annual data prior to 1970 and September 1970 Fruit Situation (TFS-179), for annual data prior to 1960.

SOURCE: Economic Research Service, USDA.

Table 15.—Dried fruit: Per capita consumption, product weight basis, pack years, 1970 to date¹

Pack year	Apples	Apricots	Dates ²	Figs	Peaches	Pears	Prunes ³	Raisins	Total
<i>Pounds</i>									
1970	0.11	0.05	0.27	0.22	0.01	0.003	0.68	1.34	2.68
1971	.06	.06	.31	.19	.02	.01	.58	1.38	2.61
1972	.08	.05	.28	.12	.02	.01	.49	.96	2.01
1973	.14	.04	.28	.13	.01	.002	.54	1.40	2.54
1974	.11	.03	.25	.16	.01	.002	.51	1.33	2.40
1975	.13	.05	.35	.16	.02	.004	.60	1.63	2.94
1976	.14	.06	.42	.18	.02	.005	.52	1.25	2.59
1977	.12	.06	.36	.16	.02	.01	.48	1.30	2.51
1978	.13	.04	.32	.17	.01	.005	.42	.98	2.08
1979	.13	.06	.27	.17	.01	.01	.39	1.51	2.55
1980	.10	.03	.14	.14	.01	.01	.44	1.50	2.38
1981	.16	.05	.18	.11	.02	.01	.44	1.74	2.71
1982	.11	.08	.27	.14	.02	.01	.48	1.81	2.91
1983 ⁴	.11	.09	.26	.13	.02	.01	.43	1.85	2.90

¹Production begins midyear. Civilian consumption only. ²Pits-in basis. ³Excludes quantities used for juice. ⁴Preliminary.

Note: See July 1981 Fruit Situation (TFS-219), for annual data prior to 1970 and September 1970 Fruit Situation (TFS-176), for annual data prior to 1960.

SOURCE: Economic Research Service, USDA.

Table 16.—Canned and chilled fruit juices (excluding frozen): Per capita consumption, single strength basis, 1970 to date¹

Year	Canned													Chilled ²			
	Citrus						Noncitrus										
	Orange	Grape-fruit	Blended orange and grape-fruit	Lemon and lime	Tan-gerine	Citrus concen-trate ³	Total ⁴	Apple	Fruit nectars	Grape	Pineapple			Total ⁴	Orange	Grape-fruit	Total ⁴
											Single strength	Concen-trate ³	Prune				
Pounds																	
1970	1.74	2.98	0.33	0.10	0.01	1.32	6.48	2.67	0.70	0.58	1.60	1.37	1.11	8.03	4.35	0.34	4.69
1971	1.59	3.26	.30	.10	.005	1.35	6.60	3.24	.68	.70	1.54	1.20	1.08	8.44	4.34	.42	4.76
1972	1.46	3.27	.25	.10	.01	1.61	6.69	2.62	.56	.54	1.66	1.11	.67	7.16	4.56	.62	5.18
1973	1.66	3.43	.23	.11	.003	1.69	7.12	2.56	.51	.56	2.02	1.24	.98	7.87	4.67	.55	5.22
1974	1.46	3.51	.21	.10	.002	1.01	6.29	2.54	.53	.67	1.09	1.16	.72	6.71	4.64	.52	5.16
1975	1.52	3.37	.22	.12	.003	2.16	7.39	2.86	.78	.58	1.97	1.16	.82	7.17	5.01	.62	5.63
1976	1.36	3.35	.31	.08	.003	1.84	6.94	3.32	.77	.56	1.02	.86	1.00	7.53	5.36	.73	6.09
1977	1.45	3.13	.21	.08	.003	1.13	6.00	3.31	.67	.45	1.15	1.15	.89	7.62	4.97	.70	5.67
1978	1.72	3.51	.16	.07	.002	1.49	6.95	4.26	.76	.92	1.27	1.36	.94	9.51	5.30	.75	6.05
1979	2.04	3.36	.07	.05	.002	1.36	6.88	5.28	.56	.64	1.27	1.47	.81	10.03	4.88	.57	5.45
1980	1.99	2.94	.09	.05	.002	1.97	7.04	4.77	.68	.65	1.30	1.37	.86	9.63	5.20	.65	5.85
1981	2.25	2.43	.07	.06	.002	2.74	7.54	6.45	.70	.68	1.34	1.48	.93	11.59	3.65	.49	4.14
1982	1.75	2.08	.04	.03	.001	.72	4.62	7.15	.52	.64	N.A.	N.A.	.79	9.09	3.20	.31	3.51
1983 ⁵	1.82	1.87	.04	.03	.001	1.92	5.68	8.58	.49	.73	N.A.	N.A.	.76	10.56	3.91	.23	4.14

¹Civilian consumption only. Calendar-year basis except for citrus juices which are on a pack-year basis beginning prior to year indicated.

²Chilled fruit juice produced commercially from the fresh fruit in Florida; does not include reconstituted or frozen juice or fresh juice produced for local sale. ³Single-strength equivalent. ⁴Due to rounding, figures may not equal sum of components. ⁵Preliminary. N.A. = Not available.

Note: See July 1981 Fruit Situation (TFS-219), for annual data prior to 1970 and September 1970 Fruit Situation (TFS-176), for annual data prior to 1970.

SOURCE: Economic Research Service, USDA.

Table 17.—Frozen citrus juices: Per capita consumption, product weight and single strength basis, 1970 to date¹

Year	Orange		Grapefruit		Blend		Lemon	
	Product weight	Single strength	Product weight	Single strength	Product weight	Single strength	Product weight	Single strength
<i>Pounds</i>								
1970	5.91	20.83	0.21	0.74	0.001	0.003	0.01	0.06
1971	6.92	24.39	.23	.81	.001	.003	.01	.06
1972	7.90	27.85	.30	1.06	.001	.003	.02	.09
1973	7.68	20.07	.31	1.09	(2)	(2)	.01	.06
1974	8.41	29.65	.33	1.16	(2)	(2)	.01	.06
1975	9.36	32.99	.28	.99	(2)	(2)	.06	.25
1976	9.80	34.55	.07	.25	(2)	(2)	(2)	.03
1977	9.74	34.33	.52	1.83	.001	.003	.03	.14
1978	7.84	27.64	.52	1.83	(2)	(2)	.06	.25
1979	8.65	30.49	.51	1.80	(2)	(2)	.04	.17
1980	9.05	31.90	.43	1.52	(2)	(2)	.02	.09
1981	8.59	30.28	.66	2.33	(2)	(2)	.03	.14
1982	9.48	33.42	.73	2.57	.001	.003	.06	.25
1983 ⁴	10.92	38.49	.68	2.40	(2)	(2)	.04	.17
Year	Lemonade base		Limeade ³		Tangerine		Total	
	Product weight	Single strength	Product weight	Single strength	Product weight	Single strength	Product weight	Single strength
<i>Pounds</i>								
1970	0.34	0.25	0.04	0.14	0.05	0.18	6.56	22.20
1971	.35	.26	.06	.21	.05	.18	7.62	25.91
1972	.38	.28	.06	.21	.05	.18	8.71	29.67
1973	.47	.35	.03	.11	.05	.18	8.55	21.86
1974	.43	.32	.02	.07	.04	.14	9.24	31.40
1975	.98	.73	.08	.28	.06	.21	10.82	35.45
1976	.52	.38	.06	.21	.03	.11	10.48	35.53
1977	.39	.29	.08	.28	.07	.25	10.83	37.12
1978	.68	.50	.07	.25	.06	.21	9.23	30.68
1979	.52	.38	.08	.28	.06	.21	9.86	33.33
1980	.24	.18	.08	.28	.06	.21	9.88	34.18
1981	.38	.28	(3)	(3)	.09	.32	9.75	33.35
1982	.73	.54	(3)	(3)	.09	.32	11.09	37.10
1983 ⁴	.39	.29	(3)	(3)	.02	.07	12.05	41.42

¹Civilian consumption. Product weight includes concentrated and single-strength juices. Concentrated fruit juices converted to single-strength on basis of 3.525 pounds to 1; Lemonade base, 0.74 to 1. ²Negligible. ³Discontinued beginning 1981. ⁴Preliminary.

Note: See July 1981 Fruit Situation (TFS-219), for annual data prior to 1970 and September 1970 Fruit Situation (TFS-176), for annual data prior to 1960.

SOURCE: Economic Research Service, USDA.

Table 18.—Wine entering U.S. distribution channels by origin and type¹

Origin and type of wine	January-March			Calendar year		
	1984 ²	1983	1982	1983 ²	1982	1981
<i>1,000 gallons</i>						
U.S. produced: ³						
Table	67,978	67,314	72,366	292,608	292,216	288,305
Dessert	8,813	9,183	9,336	34,644	37,024	38,777
Other	14,293	12,783	12,301	70,443	62,716	63,878
Total	91,084	89,280	94,003	397,695	391,956	390,960
Imported: ⁴						
Table	26,210	26,507	22,430	111,392	105,093	99,078
Dessert	810	740	529	3,393	3,193	2,849
Other	4,194	3,490	2,558	16,221	13,803	12,786
Total	31,214	30,737	25,517	131,006	122,089	114,713
All wine:						
Table	94,188	93,821	94,796	404,000	397,309	387,383
Dessert	9,623	9,923	9,865	38,037	40,217	41,625
Other	18,487	16,273	14,859	86,664	76,519	76,665
Total	122,298	120,017	119,520	528,701	514,045	505,673

¹Due to rounding, totals may not equal sum of components. ²Preliminary. ³Includes taxable withdrawals only. ⁴Imports for consumption.

SOURCE: Wine Institute's Economic Research Department from reports of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms.

Table 19.—Canned noncitrus fruit: Cannery's stocks, packs, supplies, and shipments, current seasons with comparisons

Item season ²	Carryin	Pack	Total supply	Season shipments	June 1 stocks
<i>1,000 equivalent cases 24 No. 2-1/2's</i>					
Total					
1981/82	19,952	46,291	66,243	45,899	20,344
1982/83	20,344	39,135	59,479	46,375	13,104
1983/84 ³	12,943	28,625	41,568	36,531	5,037
Apricots ¹ :					
1981/82	1,069	1,208	2,277	2,018	259
1982/83	259	1,626	1,885	1,666	219
1983/84	219	1,167	1,386	1,263	123
Fruit cocktail ¹ :					
1981/82	5,047	11,383	16,430	11,188	5,242
1982/83	5,242	8,722	13,964	11,016	2,948
1983/84	2,948	8,223	11,171	9,272	1,899
Fruits for salad & mixed ¹ :					
1981/82	1,650	2,545	4,195	2,816	1,379
1982/83	1,379	2,401	3,780	2,904	876
1983/84	876	1,335	2,211	1,899	312
Peaches, clingstone ¹ :					
1981/82	6,639	20,658	27,297	19,432	7,865
1982/83	7,865	17,846	25,711	20,138	5,573
1983/84	5,573	10,686	16,259	15,119	1,140
Peaches U.S. freestone:					
1981/82	694	797	1,491	1,094	397
1982/83	397	751	1,148	987	161
1983/84	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pears:					
1981/82	4,853	9,700	14,553	9,351	5,202
1982/83	5,202	7,789	12,991	9,664	3,327
1983/84	3,327	7,214	10,541	8,978	1,563

¹California only. ²Season begins June 1. ³Excludes freestone peaches. NA = Not available.

SOURCE: California League of Food Processors, and National Food Processors Association.

Table 20.—Canned cherries and purple plums: Cannery's stocks, packs, supplies, and shipments, current season with comparisons

Item season ¹	Carryin	Pack	Total supply	Shipments to April 1	Stocks, from April 1	Shipments from April 1	Total season shipments
<i>1,000 equivalent cases 24 No. 2-1/2's</i>							
Total							
1981/82	800	1,469	2,269	1,297	971	223	1,521
1982/83	748	1,348	2,096	1,405	692	251	1,655
1983/84	441	1,154	1,595	1,100	495		
Cherries, RSP:							
1981/82	77	213	290	241	49	36	277
1982/83	13	471	484	396	89	47	442
1983/84	42	189	231	207	24		
Cherries, sweet:							
1981/82	215	316	531	372	159	51	423
1982/83	108	498	606	376	230	62	438
1983/84	168	522	690	403	287		
Purple plums, U.S.:							
1981/82	508	940	1,448	684	763	136	821
1982/83	627	379	1,006	633	373	142	775
1983/84	231	443	674	490	184		

¹Season beginning July 1 for RSP cherries and June 1 for all other items.

SOURCE: National Food Processors Association.

Table 21.—Canned apple products: Cannery's carryin, pack, supplies, shipments, and stocks, current season with comparisons

Item and season ¹	Carryin	Pack		Supply		Shipments		April 1 stocks
		To April 1	Total season	To April 1	Total season	To April 1	Total season	
1,000 equivalent cases, 24 No. 2-1/2's								
Apples:								
1981/82	905	1,291	1,317	2,196	2,222	1,046	1,460	1,150
1982/83	762	1,564	1,586	2,326	2,348	1,250	1,643	1,076
1983/84	705	1,542		2,247		1,309		938
Applesauce:								
1981/82	3,012	8,395	8,819	11,407	11,831	6,065	8,882	5,343
1982/83	2,949	10,329	10,875	13,278	13,824	7,076	10,503	6,202
1983/84	² 3,259	9,683		12,942		8,345		4,598
1,000 equivalent cases, 24 No. 2's								
Apple juice:								
1981/82	6,713	20,847	26,275	27,560	32,988	18,214	26,872	9,346
1982/83	6,116	21,342	26,694	27,458	32,810	18,397	26,998	9,060
1983/84	5,812	NA		NA		NA		NA

¹Season beginning August 1. ²Carryover revised from August 1983 stock report due to errors in reported case sizes. NA = Not available.

SOURCE: National Food Processors Association.

Table 22.—Canned fruit: Commercial pack of principal items by size of container, United States, 1981/82-1983/84 (Basis equivalent cases of 24 No. 2-1/2 cans)

Item and season ¹	Retail size ²		Institutional size No. 10		Total pack	Item and season ¹	Retail size ²		Institutional size No. 10		Total pack
	Quantity	Percent of pack	Quantity	Percent of pack			Quantity	Percent of pack	Quantity	Percent of pack	
	<i>1,000 cases</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>1,000 cases</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>1,000 cases</i>		<i>1,000 cases</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>1,000 cases</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>1,000 cases</i>
Apples:						Fruit cocktail ⁴ :					
1981/82	388	29.5	929	70.5	1,317	1981/82	9,195	80.8	2,188	19.2	11,383
1982/83	351	22.1	1,235	77.9	1,586	1982/83	6,604	75.7	2,118	24.3	8,722
1983/84 ³	364	23.6	1,178	76.4	1,542	1983/84	6,217	75.6	2,006	24.4	8,223
Applesauce:						Fruit for salad and mixed ⁴ :					
1981/82	6,514	73.9	2,305	26.1	8,819	1981/82	1,432	56.3	1,113	43.7	2,545
1982/83	7,934	73.0	2,941	27.0	10,875	1982/83	1,409	58.7	992	41.3	2,401
1983/84 ³	6,388	66.0	3,295	34.0	9,683	1983/84	780	58.4	555	41.6	1,335
Apricots: ⁴						Peaches, clingstone ⁴ :					
1981/82	612	50.7	596	49.3	1,208	1981/82	14,690	71.1	5,968	28.9	20,658
1982/83	953	58.6	673	41.4	1,626	1982/83	11,965	67.1	5,878	32.9	17,843
1983/84	692	59.3	475	40.7	1,167	1983/84	7,057	66.0	3,629	34.0	10,686
Cherries, RSP:						Peaches, U.S. freestone:					
1981/82	123	57.7	90	42.3	213	1981/82	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,105
1982/83	190	40.3	281	59.7	471	1982/83	653	81.7	146	18.3	799
1983/84	137	72.5	52	27.5	189	1983/84	NA	NA	NA	NA	731
Cherries, sweet						Pears:					
1981/82	192	60.8	124	39.2	316	1981/82	5,658	58.3	4,042	41.7	9,700
1982/83	269	54.0	229	46.0	498	1982/83	4,166	53.5	3,623	46.5	7,789
1983/84	362	69.3	160	30.7	522	1983/84	4,241	58.8	2,973	41.2	7,214
Cranberry sauce:						Purple plums, U.S.:					
1981/82	3,070	86.7	472	13.3	3,542	1981/82	443	47.1	497	52.9	940
1982/83	3,133	88.0	429	12.0	3,562	1982/83	191	50.4	188	49.6	379
1983/84	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1983/84	196	44.2	247	55.8	443

¹Season beginning for apples and applesauce August 1; September 1 for cranberry sauce; July 1 for RSP cherries; and June 1 for all other items.

²May include some institutional sizes reported as miscellaneous. ³1983/84 for apples and applesauce pack to April 1. ⁴California only. NA = Not available.

SOURCES: National Food Processors Association and California League of Food Processors.

Table 23.—Frozen fruit: Packers' carryin, pack, imports, supplies, apparent disappearance, and stocks of selected items, United States, 1981/82-1983/84

Items and season ¹	Carryin	Pack	Imports	Total supply	Disappear- ance to Mar. 31	Stocks Mar. 31	Total season disappearance
<i>Million pounds</i>							
Total							
1981/82	238.6	586.6	47.7	872.9	599.6	273.3	689.2
1982/83	183.7	717.6	45.2	946.5	654.4	292.1	736.6
1983/84	209.9	647.9	60.6	918.4	566.4	352.0	
Apples:							
1981/82	40.0	105.9	—	145.9	73.9	72.0	115.3
1982/83	30.6	100.4	—	131.0	63.7	67.3	94.1
1983/84	36.9	75.6	—	112.5	31.1	81.4	
Apricots:							
1981/82	2.9	13.6	—	16.5	13.0	3.5	13.0
1982/83	3.5	16.8	—	20.3	14.4	5.9	16.7
1983/84	3.6	14.1	—	17.7	12.5	5.2	
Cherries:							
1981/82	36.6	100.0	—	136.6	90.2	46.4	108.1
1982/83	28.5	176.4	—	204.9	161.6	43.3	183.1
1983/84	21.8	122.8	—	144.6	108.7	35.9	
Peaches:							
1981/82	21.9	59.6	—	81.5	43.7	37.8	56.6
1982/83	24.9	56.7	—	81.6	46.3	35.3	59.3
1983/84	22.3	56.5	—	78.8	51.7	27.1	
Strawberries:							
1981/82	105.3	210.6	43.5	359.4	289.6	69.8	289.6
1982/83	69.8	272.7	35.5	378.0	286.6	91.4	291.1
1983/84	86.9	292.6	44.6	424.1	286.5	137.6	
Blackberries:							
1981/82	15.7	17.0	—	32.7	15.5	17.2	20.2
1982/83	12.5	16.3	—	28.8	18.3	10.5	20.7
1983/84	8.1	14.6	—	22.7	15.6	7.1	
Blueberries:							
1981/82	8.0	50.1	4.2	62.3	47.6	14.7	56.4
1982/83	5.9	46.5	6.0	58.4	39.1	19.3	49.1
1983/84	9.3	43.5	² 9.3	62.1	19.1	43.0	
Boysenberries:							
1981/82	3.5	3.6	—	7.1	4.0	3.1	4.0
1982/83	3.1	5.1	2.5	10.7	7.8	2.9	8.5
1983/84	2.2	3.5	2.7	8.4	7.3	1.1	
Raspberries:							
1981/82	4.7	26.2	—	30.9	22.1	8.8	26.0
1982/83	4.9	26.7	1.2	32.8	16.6	16.2	14.0
1983/84	18.8	24.7	² 4.0	47.5	33.9	13.6	

¹Season beginning May 1 for strawberries, June 1 for apricots and boysenberries, October 1 for apples and July 1 for all other items. ²Estimated.

SOURCE: Pack data from American Frozen Food Institute; stocks, Statistical Reporting Service USDA; imports, Bureau of Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 24.—U.S. wholesale price indexes of selected dried and frozen fruit items, by months, 1982-84

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1967=100												
Dried Fruit:												
Prunes												
(24-1 lb. pkg.):												
1982	278.7	281.7	281.7	281.7	281.7	281.7	281.7	281.7	284.2	284.2	284.2	281.7
1983	N.P.	281.7	281.7	281.7	N.P.	281.7	N.P.	281.7	N.P.	281.7	N.P.	281.7
1984	281.7	281.7	284.1	284.1	284.1	284.1						
Raisins												
(24-15 oz. pkg.):												
1982	462.7	452.4	452.4	452.4	448.0	448.0	448.0	448.0	445.5	454.6	454.6	454.6
1983	N.P.	450.6	449.8	449.7	N.P.	450.6	N.P.	449.8	N.P.	429.2	N.P.	428.5
1984	425.2	425.7	423.6	423.6	411.5	411.5						
Frozen Juice:												
Orange, conc.												
(12-6 oz. cans):												
1982	312.9	328.8	336.4	328.2	316.5	309.5	309.4	307.1	307.8	307.7	307.5	303.2
1983	304.0	300.8	299.6	299.1	302.3	300.7	301.0	300.8	302.4	302.5	303.8	303.8
1984	314.9	356.5	369.5	380.7	385.1	395.0						

N.P. = Not published.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

Table 25.—Canned citrus juice: U.S. packs of selected items, 1982/83 and earlier seasons

Item and State	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83
1,000 equivalent cases, 24 No. 2's					
Grapefruit:					
Florida	16,764	16,604	14,231	15,724	11,651
Texas	3,462	3,606	2,005	1,894	NA
California-Arizona	4,949	4,018	3,193	2,811	NA
Total	25,175	24,228	19,429	20,429	11,651
Orange:					
Florida	13,222	13,869	13,012	11,504	9,802
Texas	2,209	2,419	2,195	1,057	NA
California-Arizona	2,795	2,079	2,397	1,169	NA
Total	18,226	18,367	17,604	13,730	9,802
Blend:					
Florida	1,255	1,314	984	727	650
Texas	80	82	47	42	NA
California-Arizona	95	138	51	43	NA
Total	1,430	1,534	1,082	812	650

NA = Not available.

SOURCES: National Food Processors Association and Florida Citrus Processors Association.

Table 26.—Fresh fruit: Retail price, marketing margin, and grower-packer return per pound, sold in Baltimore, indicated months, 1983 and 1984

Commodity and season	Retail price ¹ (cents)	Marketing margin		Grower-packer return ² (f.o.b. shipping point price)	
		Cents	Percentage of retail price	Cents ³	Percentage of retail price
Apples, Eastern Delicious:					
March 1983	41.3	24.6	60	16.7	40
March 1984	38.0	18.2	48	19.8	52
February 1984	36.3	18.3	50	18.0	50
Apples, Washington, Red Delicious:					
March 1983	69.0	44.2	64	24.8	36
March 1984	69.0	40.5	59	28.5	41
February 1984	65.0	34.0	52	31.0	48
Grapefruit:					
March 1983	25.4	16.0	63	9.4	37
March 1984	24.5	15.8	64	8.7	36
February 1984	24.5	16.0	65	8.5	35
Lemons, Western:					
March 1983	59.8	40.1	67	19.7	33
March 1984	56.5	38.1	67	18.4	33
February 1984	65.2	47.2	72	18.0	28
Oranges, California Navel:					
March 1983	34.2	20.4	60	13.8	40
March 1984	42.8	27.7	65	15.1	35
February 1984	38.1	21.7	57	16.4	43
Oranges, Florida:					
March 1983	26.4	14.7	56	11.7	44
March 1984	42.6	25.4	60	17.2	40
February 1984	42.6	25.5	60	17.1	40

¹Retail price Maryland State Dept. of Agriculture. ²Production areas: Eastern Delicious Apples-New York State; Grapefruit-Florida; and Western Lemons-California. ³Adjusted to account for waste and spoilage during marketing

Table 27.—Fresh fruit: Representative truck rates for selected fruits, January-June, 1983-84¹

Commodity, area, and city	1983						1984					
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
<i>Dollars per package</i>												
Apples (Tray packed carton)												
Yakima, Washington area to:												
Atlanta	2.79	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.03	3.19	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25
Chicago	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.28	2.31	2.36	2.31	2.28	2.28	2.28
Dallas	2.47	NA	2.56	2.56	2.42	2.47	2.53	2.86	2.64	2.64	2.56	2.56
Denver	1.58	NA	1.56	1.53	1.44	1.55	1.61	1.67	NA	—	1.64	1.64
Los Angeles	1.47	1.56	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
New York City	3.25	3.32	3.25	3.25	3.17	3.15	3.56	3.61	3.44	3.53	3.53	3.53
Hudson Valley												
New York area to:												
Atlanta	1.06	1.11	1.11	1.14	1.11	—	1.25	—	—	—	—	—
New York City	.53	.53	.53	.66	.66	—	.58	.61	.61	.61	—	—
Martinsburg, West Virginia												
area to:												
Atlanta	1.14	1.07	1.09	1.06	1.06	—	1.19	.97	1.09	1.19	—	—
New York City	.95	.94	.94	.94	.94	—	1.06	1.16	.91	.94	—	—
Grapefruit (4/5 bu. ctn.)												
Lakeland, Florida area to:												
Atlanta	.55	.55	.55	.55	.55	.55	² .55	.53	.58	.58	.60	—
Chicago	1.26	1.39	1.26	1.26	1.36	1.51	² 1.23	1.23	1.26	1.34	1.41	—
New York City	1.26	1.44	1.23	1.26	1.39	1.51	² 1.23	1.23	1.26	1.34	1.44	—
Grapes (23 lb. lug)												
Fresno area to:												
Atlanta	1.49	1.53	1.49	NA	—	—	1.56	1.63	1.49	—	—	—
Chicago	1.22	1.39	1.18	NA	—	—	1.35	1.39	1.32	—	—	—
Dallas	.97	1.08	.97	NA	—	—	1.15	1.18	1.11	—	—	—
New York City	1.74	2.01	1.74	NA	—	—	1.84	1.91	1.81	—	—	—
Citrus (7/10 bu. ctn.)												
Southern California area to:												
Atlanta	1.80	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.95	2.35	2.45	2.10	2.05	2.05	2.20	2.75
Chicago	1.70	1.80	1.75	1.75	1.78	2.30	1.95	1.95	1.80	1.90	2.00	2.45
Dallas	1.35	1.50	1.40	1.40	1.45	1.90	1.55	1.45	1.50	1.55	1.65	1.90
Denver	1.15	1.20	1.10	1.10	1.20	1.30	1.30	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.30	1.90
New York City	2.55	2.60	2.60	2.55	2.65	3.50	3.15	3.15	2.80	2.95	3.00	4.05
Oranges (4/5 bu. ctn.)												
Lakeland, Florida area to:												
Atlanta	.58	.58	.58	.58	.58	.58	² .58	.55	.58	.58	.68	—
Chicago	1.26	1.44	1.29	1.29	1.39	1.52	² 1.23	1.26	1.29	1.37	1.44	—
New York City	1.26	1.44	1.26	1.29	1.42	1.52	² 1.23	1.26	1.31	1.34	1.51	—

¹Reported from a sample of shippers and/or truck brokers in specified areas for shipments during the first week of each month. ²Due to an embargo, truck rates are for shipments during the second week of January. NA = Not available.

SOURCE: Fruit and Vegetable Truck Rate Report.

Table 28.—U.S. monthly average price indexes for fruits, selected months, 1983-1984

Item	1983							1984					
	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
<i>(1967=100)</i>													
Wholesale price index:													
Fresh fruit	238.7	265.0	269.5	262.6	297.6	269.3	258.9	232.9	232.2	320.3	213.2	239.4	259.7
Citrus fruit	214.3	288.6	288.8	265.4	207.8	138.9	155.2	152.1	155.6	153.7	156.7	179.7	206.8
Other fruit	248.1	252.1	258.7	259.3	336.8	327.4	304.7	268.4	265.7	249.3	237.6	265.2	282.3
Dried fruit	412.3	412.5	412.2	413.6	404.2	404.3	405.2	404.2	404.6	405.5	408.8	404.5	405.0
Canned fruit and juice	284.8	286.5	288.0	288.4	289.8	294.2	293.9	301.0	311.0	310.5	309.4	313.6	315.4
Canned fruit	248.5	251.1	254.3	254.5	255.2	263.2	263.1	265.2	272.8	268.1	266.3	269.6	271.0
Canned fruit juice	342.0	342.0	340.9	341.7	344.1	342.7	342.1	357.2	371.1	377.4	377.3	383.2	385.5
Frozen fruit and juice	301.3	301.3	301.2	302.3	302.4	303.0	301.8	308.2	339.9	341.9	349.9	351.9	359.1
Consumer price index:													
Fresh fruit	310.5	326.5	328.9	316.7	304.4	279.5	270.4	289.6	296.0	300.5	304.2	315.2	NA
<i>(1977=100)</i>													
Index of fruit prices received by growers ¹	126	116	159	105	115	117	133	129	128	130	134	161	202

¹Index for fresh and processed. NA = Not available.

SOURCES: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, and Agricultural Prices, SRS, USDA.

Table 29.—Citrus fruit: Production, 1981/82, 1982/83, and indicated 1983/84¹

Crop and State	Boxes			Ton equivalent		
	Used		Indicated 1983/84	Used		Indicated 1983/84
	1981/82	1982/83		1981/82	1982/83	
	1,000 boxes ²			1,000 short tons		
Oranges:						
Early, midseason, and navel varieties ³ :						
California	26,500	40,200	33,700	994	1,508	1,264
Florida	74,000	70,200	69,700	3,330	3,159	3,137
Texas	3,610	3,590	2,200	153	152	94
Arizona	900	1,050	550	34	39	21
Total	105,010	115,040	106,150	4,511	4,858	4,516
Valencias:						
California	15,400	35,900	15,000	578	1,346	563
Florida	51,800	69,300	47,000	2,331	3,118	2,115
Texas	2,330	2,090	30	99	89	1
Arizona	2,150	2,750	1,300	81	103	49
Total	71,680	110,040	63,330	3,089	4,656	2,728
All oranges:						
California	41,900	76,100	48,700	1,572	2,854	1,827
Florida	125,800	139,500	116,700	5,661	6,277	5,252
Texas	5,940	5,680	2,230	252	241	95
Arizona	3,050	3,800	1,850	115	142	70
Total oranges	176,690	225,080	169,480	7,600	9,514	7,244
Grapefruit:						
Florida all	48,100	39,400	40,900	2,044	1,674	1,739
Seedless	42,100	34,600	36,400	1,789	1,470	1,548
Pink	14,800	12,800	13,400	629	544	570
White	27,300	21,800	23,000	1,160	926	978
Other	6,000	4,800	4,500	255	204	191
Texas	13,900	11,200	3,200	556	448	128
Arizona	2,400	2,700	2,100	77	87	67
California	6,000	7,300	7,100	196	238	232
Desert Valleys	3,400	4,100	4,000	109	131	128
Other areas	2,600	3,200	3,100	87	107	104
Total grapefruit	70,400	60,600	53,300	2,873	2,447	2,166
Lemons:						
California	18,500	19,900	17,300	703	756	657
Arizona	6,300	5,050	4,000	239	191	152
Total lemons	24,800	24,950	21,300	942	947	809
Limes:						
Florida	1,300	1,700	1,500	52	68	60
Tangelos:						
Florida	5,100	3,800	3,600	229	171	162
Tangerines:						
Florida	2,500	2,250	2,000	119	107	95
Arizona	750	880	950	28	33	36
California	1,730	2,120	1,900	65	80	71
Total tangerines	4,980	5,250	4,850	212	220	202
Temples:						
Florida	3,200	4,700	2,900	144	211	131
Total citrus	286,470	326,080	256,930	12,052	13,578	10,774

¹The crop year begins with bloom of the first year shown and ends with completion of harvest the following year. ²Net content of box varies. Approximated averages are as follows: Oranges-California and Arizona, 75 lbs.; Florida, 90 lbs.; Texas 85 lbs.; Grapefruit-California, Desert Valleys, and Arizona, 64 lbs.; other California areas, 67 lbs.; Florida, 85 lbs.; Texas, 80 lbs.; Lemons, 76 lbs.; Limes, 80 lbs.; Tangelos, 90 lbs.; Tangerines-California and Arizona, 75 lbs.; Florida, 95 lbs.; and Temples, 90 lbs. ³Navel and miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and mid-season varieties in Florida and Texas, including small quantities of tangerines in Texas.

SOURCES: Crop Production, SRS, USDA and Florida Crop and Livestock Reporting Service.

Table 30.—Chilled citrus juices and fruit: Florida canners' stocks, packs, supplies, and movement, current season with comparisons

Item and season	Carryin	Pack		Supply		Movement		Stocks ¹
		To date ¹	Total season	To date ¹	Total season	To date ¹	Total season	
1,000 gallons								
Chilled juice ² :								
Orange:								
1981/82	15,935	143,020	181,000	158,955	196,935	127,408	182,279	31,547
1982/83	14,656	141,284	185,150	155,940	199,806	118,068	182,287	37,872
1983/84	17,519	205,232		222,751		184,823		37,927
Grapefruit:								
1981/82	2,482	15,801	22,943	18,283	25,425	15,816	23,224	2,467
1982/83	2,201	13,472	20,336	15,673	22,537	13,852	21,177	1,821
1983/84	1,360	18,497		19,857		17,806		2,050
Chilled fruit:								
Grapefruit sections:								
1981/82	504	1,579	1,579	2,083	2,083	1,096	1,476	987
1982/83	607	888	888	1,495	1,495	729	1,069	766
1983/84	NA	NA		NA		NA		NA
Oranges sections:								
1981/82	289	494	494	783	783	446	559	337
1982/83	224	364	364	588	588	280	403	308
1983/84	NA	NA		NA		NA		NA
Citrus salad:								
1981/82	238	1,704	1,704	1,942	1,942	1,073	1,470	869
1982/83	472	1,235	1,235	1,707	1,707	861	1,288	846
1983/84	NA	NA		NA		NA		NA

¹For 1983/84 season, week ending, June 9; 1982/83 season, week ending June 11; 1981/82 season, week ending June 12. These respective dates include data through the 36th week of each season. ²Pack data are from fruit and frozen concentrated juices, but exclude reprocessed single strength. NA = Not available.

Compiled from Florida Citrus Processors Association.

Table 31.—Canned citrus juices and fruit: Florida canners' packs, supplies, and movement, current season with comparisons

Item and season	Carryin	Pack		Supply		Movement		Stocks ¹
		To date ¹	Total season	To date ¹	Total season	To date ¹	Total season	
1,000 cases, 24 No. 2's								
Juices:								
Oranges: ²								
1981/82	2,494	9,923	11,503	12,417	13,997	7,994	11,593	4,423
1982/83	2,404	7,752	9,802	10,156	12,206	7,387	10,792	2,769
1983/84	1,414	7,331		8,745		6,728		2,017
Grapefruit: ³								
1981/82	3,308	14,243	15,725	17,551	19,033	9,941	14,767	7,610
1982/83	4,266	9,451	11,651	13,717	15,917	9,295	13,495	4,422
1983/84	2,422	7,649		10,071		7,321		2,750
Blend:								
1981/82	339	688	727	1,027	1,066	637	865	390
1982/83	201	601	650	802	851	474	702	328
1983/84	150	470		620		426		195
Tangerine:								
1981/82	4	6	6	10	10	6	9	4
1982/83	1	4	4	5	5	4	4	1
1983/84	1	—		1		1		—
Canned Fruits								
Grapefruit sections:								
1981/82	407	1,344	1,344	1,751	1,751	897	1,363	854
1982/83	388	1,235	1,235	1,623	1,623	743	1,160	880
1983/84	462	NA		NA		NA		NA
Orange sections:								
1981/82	7	14	14	21	21	12	17	9
1982/83	4	35	35	39	39	15	22	24
1983/84	17	NA		NA		NA		NA
Citrus salad:								
1981/82	20	69	69	89	89	52	73	37
1982/83	16	94	94	110	110	48	69	62
1983/84	41	NA		NA		NA		NA

¹For 1983/84 season, week ending June 9; 1982/83 season, week ending June 11; 1981/82 season, week ending June 12. These respective dates include data through the 36th week of each season. ²Includes reconstituted orange juice. ³Includes reconstituted grapefruit juice. NA = Not available.

Compiled from Florida Citrus Processors Association.

Table 32.—U.S. monthly average fruit prices received by growers, selected months, 1983-84

Commodity and unit	1983							1984					
	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Apples for fresh use (cts./lb.)	10.5	11.2	14.4	18.0	16.5	15.3	14.6	14.3	15.9	16.1	15.5	15.4	15.3
Pears for fresh use (\$/ton)	324.00	—	258.00	231.00	255.00	309.00	238.00	193.00	201.00	165.00	133.00	86.00	101.00
Peaches for fresh use (cts./lb.)	22.7	19.0	17.0	17.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.9
Strawberries for fresh use (cts./lb.)	47.1	56.2	68.4	53.7	120.0	127.0	—	130.0	66.6	49.0	35.2	43.0	46.2
Oranges: (\$/box) ¹													
Fresh use	4.30	6.08	7.32	3.12	2.24	5.28	6.28	6.34	5.68	4.27	5.45	7.06	15.24
Processing	4.36	.01	.04	.04	.04	.01	3.35	2.87	3.58	3.89	3.86	6.55	7.57
All	4.34	2.96	6.07	1.49	.94	2.10	4.40	3.26	3.98	4.04	4.44	6.69	10.01
Grapefruit: (\$/box) ¹													
Fresh use	4.19	4.61	4.90	5.10	5.74	2.73	2.85	4.94	4.72	4.98	5.41	5.41	5.90
Processing	-1.21	-1.30	-1.30	-1.30	-1.04	-.15	.11	.03	1.04	2.30	2.50	.92	-1.52
All	1.69	1.68	3.35	1.74	4.07	1.75	1.69	2.35	1.95	3.17	3.92	3.60	2.51
Lemons: (\$/box) ¹													
Fresh use	7.40	13.90	10.10	9.50	8.56	5.43	4.22	.96	.70	.78	2.22	3.92	9.28
Processing	-2.92	-2.92	-2.92	-2.98	-3.12	-3.04	-3.03	-3.12	-3.12	-3.12	-3.12	-3.12	-3.12
All	2.74	7.28	4.58	3.63	3.10	1.07	.35	-1.34	1.73	-1.49	-.26	1.23	6.02
Tangerines: (\$/box) ¹													
Fresh use	—	—	—	—	12.95	9.56	6.82	4.18	4.55	1.98	1.47	.37	—
Processing	—	—	—	—	-1.75	-.10	.87	.67	-1.28	-1.20	-1.52	-1.65	—
All	—	—	—	—	10.86	7.25	4.89	2.32	2.80	.51	.66	.17	—

¹Equivalent on-tree returns.

SOURCE: Agricultural Prices, SRS, USDA.

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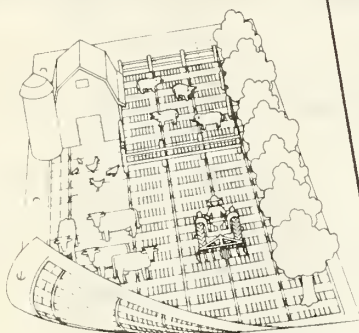
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